FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1872. NUMBER 279.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Horace Greeley Out of His Mind.

WHITELAW REID'S OPINION OF THE SAGE'S "PROSTRATION."

Affairs in the Stock Market.

JAY GOULD'S REPLY TO THE AFFIDAVITS OF HIS ACCUSERS.

A Public Reception to be Given Minister Washburne.

NEW YORK, November 25, 1872.

GREELEY'S HEALTH.

A morning paper publishes to-day the story current in newspaper circles for nearly a week, that Horace Greeley is insane, and says he is now an inmate of the asylum at White Plains. The same paper makes public an interview with Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the *Tribune*, in which that gentleman is made to say in answer to questions Mr. Greeley has been under medical treatment for some time. He is always reticent in manner, and very likely might be considered by some stark mad, but he is simply nervously prostrate. For months prior to the death of his wife he did not sleep an hour a night, and since her death he has been in the same condition. In answer to the question, "Is it true that Mr. Greeley drew a knife on one of his friends?" Mr. Reid is made to answer by the interviewer: "I tell you, he (Greeley) has done nothing which, to those who know him, seems strange. He is always an eccentric man, and at best acts as he were queer, but now when nervously prostrated, strangers might think him crazy. I have seen him positively furious when a first proof had been brought him instead of a revise. But I know and understand him." Reid said Greeley, notwithstanding the loss of sleep and appetite, was in general good health," and made a request of the reporter to say he was only nervously prostrate, and there was no good in saying more. Greeley has had enough to worry him and what he needs is quiet and rest.

The *Express* has assurances that Mr. Greeley is not in the very bad state of health indicated by the story published this morning, that he is unable to be at his post or to perform editorial duty. It discredits the statements made, and hopes soon to see him restored in health and with spirit enough to strike back at those wanting in magnanimity. The earlier editions of the other evening papers make no reference to the publication.

The *Express* says: The club rooms are full of gossip about Mr. Greeley's loss of reason, a paralytic attack, seeking an asylum at Bloomingdale, &c. We discredit them all, and wish soon to see him restored to health.

Mr. Sinclair, publisher of the *Tribune*, stated to an *Express* reporter to-day that Mr. Greeley's mind was not seriously affected, and he was suffering only from nervous prostration. Another interviewer obtained from the *Tribune* office the statement that they knew nothing of Greeley's insanity, or of his being placed in an asylum. He has been much depressed for some days and greatly prostrated, but when last heard from he had sufficiently recovered to be able to talk regularly and to converse with friends. Mr. Greeley is in need of rest and seclusion from the annoyance of visitors or cares of business. That the weight of the political excitement upon his mind has been depressings it is averred, but possibly not damaging to the mental ability of a man of Mr. Greeley's age.

AFFAIRS IN THE STOCK MARKET.

This afternoon there was an order sent into the Stock Board to buy 40,000 shares of Northwestern for October of Drake Bros., by Garland, Marten & Co. Mr. Drake claims not to be responsible, as he only cleared the stock for H. N. Smith, who had borrowed the stock from Garland, Marten & Co., upon which he paid 60. Clapp, Eaton & Co. sent their checks for the full amount for account of Smith to Drake Bros., and they (Drake Bros.) paid Garland, Marten & Co. with their check for the same amount, thus practically clearing the stock for both parties.

It was expected on the street to-day that Jay Gould would be rearrested at the suit of the Erie Directors, but no movement against him has yet transpired. Judge Fancher to-day, on application of E. G. Sherman, granted an order against the Erie Railway to show cause why the order of arrest against Jay Gould should not be vacated. An order was also granted to take the deposition of Horace G. Clark, to be used on the motion.

Jay Gould has made an affidavit in which he denies Peter H. Watson's and Henry N. Smith's affidavits in general terms, and states that as to all matters of fact in Watson's affidavit, they are made to appear in a false light by the suppression of other facts which must have been known to Henry N. Smith, to whom Watson obtained all his information; that Watson knew that the Erie Company had granted him a release at a meeting at which neither the deponent nor Fisk were present, and purposely suppressed the fact; that prior to and at the time of his arrest he was actively dealing in Northwestern to advance its price, and the parties to whom the management of this action was committed were engaged in depressing its price; that the plaintiff's attorney, under the encouragement of Smith, Drew, Travers, and other speculators for the fall, sought to have the deponent held to bail in $9,700,000 under the impression that he could not procure such bail, and would be compelled to remain under arrest; that a panic would have been produced upon the market, and he states his belief that such result was contemplated by the attorney in the action and by the others he named, and that thus the Erie Railroad would never have been able to recover anything from him if anything was due.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MINISTER WASHBURNE.

The Committee of Arrangements have changed their plan of giving a public dinner to Minister Washburne, because the dining capacity of the Union League Club is insufficient to accommodate all who desire to participate, and a public reception will be given Mr. Washburne, and the theatre of the Union League Club and the adjoining suite of rooms will be used for the purpose. Complimentary invitations have been sent to the President, to the Diplomatic Corps, to the Governors of the neighboring States, and to other distinguished persons. The President signified his intention of being present, as also Governor Jewell and staff, Generals Sherman and McDowell and staffs, and other eminent men. The reception occurs on December 4th.

THE MISSING LOUISVILLE MERCHANT.

Superintendent Beigh, Chief of the Louisville detectives, has arrived here to assist in searching for the missing Louisville merchant, George M. Peay. Judge Peay and Lafayette Josephs left the St. Nicholas Hotel last night for Louisville, stating to their friends that they were compelled to return on account of the illness of Mrs. Peay, an old lady whose system has completely given way under the agony caused by her son's unaccountable absence. The Central office detectives have been actively engaged in hunting the city, but have not found the faintest trace of Peay in this city.

MOTION TO OPEN JUDGMENT.

Some time ago judgment was obtained in the United States Circuit Court against the bondsmen of the absconding Internal Revenue Collector Bailey. To-day the counsel for the bondsmen moved to open the judgment. Judge Woodruff reserved his decision in the case. If the judgment is opened the bondsmen will make a defense that the national Government did not use proper diligence to prevent the commission of frauds by Bailey and to obtain his arrest and immediate attachment of all his available property as soon as good ground of suspicion was shown.

NORTHWESTERN STOCK REGISTRATION.

The Treasurer of the Northwestern Company announces that the notice to the Stock Exchange, in relation to theregistration of 4,450 shares of stock, has been withdrawn. The stock was to be registered in exchange for Peninsula Railroad bonds to the amount of $400,00 agreed on by the terms of the consolidation.

PROCESSION OF VETERANS.

The principal feature to-day of the celebration of "evacuation day" was a procession of veterans of 1812, under the escort of the Sixth regiment to Old Fort in Central Park, and the ceremony of hoisting the flag over the parapet. After the close of the ceremonies the veterans partook of a collation at the Sixth regiment armory.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

The presentation of a flag of honor to the police force, subscribed for by wealthy and prominent citizens, took place in Union Square this afternoon, and was the occasion of a parade of the members of the department to the number of 1,200.

NEW REFORM ORGANIZATION.

The *Times* announces the organization of a new reform association to supersede the Committee of Seventy, which, it is alleged, has developed such a spirit of office seeking that its further existence is unnecessary.

DIED.

Wm. Lee, one of the men stabbed in the affray last night at Coffee's grocery, died to-day.

Walter S. Griffith, an old merchant and Second Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, died in Brooklyn to-day, aged sixty-four.

THE PRAYER TEST.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting to-day, the proposed prayer test of Prof. Tyndall was discussed, and the decision arrived at that the test was injurous and atheistical.

PLAY GROUNDS TO BE SOLD.

The Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn, long a popular resort for ball players in summer and skaters in winter, are to be sold for building lots.

MOTION DENIED.

Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, denied a motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of Henry Rogers, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of officer Donohue.

CRIME UNPUNISHED.

Last year out of one hundred and eighteen cases of homicide only forty-two convictions have been obtained.

NO FREEDOM FOR ROSENZWEIG.

The application of Rosenzweig, the abortionist, for a release on bail pending a new trial, has been denied, and he is to be remanded to prison.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.

George Lewis, the publisher, is the latest missing man in this city.

Bogus Coupons of the City of Toronto Debentures.

TORONTO, November 25.—Bogus coupons of the city of Toronto debentures, signed S. E. Chamberlain, have been received by United States for collection. A. T.

THE CAPITAL.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

MORE MEN-OF-WAR NEEDED.

Money Wasted in Repairing Old Vessels.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1872.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Important recommendations concerning the efficiency of the navy will be made in the forthcoming report of Secretary Robeson, predicated in part upon the reports of chiefs of Bureaus of that department. It has been found that more money has often been spent in the repair of old vessels, as authorized by Congress, that it would take to build new ones of greater strength and improved models and appurtenances. As an instance of this, the Pensacola cost $325,000, and the repairs more than twice as much; namely, $760,000. As to the other vessels of the navy, including the Guerriere, Nevada, Iowa, and the Vanderbilt, to put them into thoroughly good condition, it would require an amount of money far exceeding their original cost. Their timbers are much decayed, the ships having been built of unsound white oak. The necessities of the situation, however, have required the expenditures upon them to meet the emergencies without permanent benefit.

Congress, at its late session, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to sell worn-out vessels and useless material at the several navy yards. It is known that there are such accumulations there, which originally cost millions of dollars, and which were for the most part never applied to practical purposes. Several of these worn-out vessels are soon to be sold at auction, and others of like character will be afterwards offered to the highest bidders. The opinion of naval officers is that there should be at least twenty good, active steam vessels, always in a condition to be immediately used. About a year ago, when there was such excitement at Havana as induced the Consul General at that city to telegraph to our Government to send vessels thither for the protection of American citizens, it was difficult to immediately find vessels suitable for such an emergency, and the Secretary was therefore obliged to dispatch an iron clad from Key West, together with four other vessels not of formidable proportions, to that locality. Spain, at the time to which reference is made, had twenty-three vessels in the Gulf and the vicinity of the island of Cuba. Our vessels, owing to this disparity of force, would have been unable to contend with those of Spain in case of hostile movements on her part.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs will, it is understood, recommend that compound engines be placed in our vessels, as both as to economy of fuel and increase of speed, and that he will support his views by careful arguments. It has been ascertained from Naval officers that not more than ten of fifty iron-clad vessels can be rendered useful for Naval purposes; therefore the Government will dispose of the remainder of them. The twenty-eight draft monitors built during the war, at a cost of $16,000,000, never fired a gun, not having been called into active service. A bill is now pending before the House of Representatives appropriating three million dollars for building ten sloops of war. In view of the facts concerning the inefficiency of the navy, efforts will be made at the approaching session of Congress to completely reorganize it. A part of Secretary Robeson's report will be devoted to this subject, and he will repeat the recommendations in his last annual report to supply the places of vessels which have become useless with those of good and sound construction, and urge that unless something is done in this direction our cruising navy, now by no means powerful, indeed scarcely respectable for a nation of our rank and responsibilities, will soon almost wholly pass out of existence as an arm of national power.

The President to-day, in a private conversation with a ship builder, said he would, in his forthcoming annual message, recommend Congress to take action with the view to restore the commerce of this country to the condition it was in before the late civil war.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

In the northwest and over the upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, variable southwesterly to northwesterly winds, and generally clear weather; for Tennessee and Kentucky and the Gulf States, northwesterly winds with clearing weather in the former, but generally cloudy weather and occasional light rain in the latter States; in the South Atlantic states, light, variable southerly to northeasterly winds, with partly cloudy weather; on the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, southwesterly winds, and cloudy weather, with occasional light rain, clearing to-night on the lakes. Warming signals continue at Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

LEGISLATURES.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, November 25.—In the Senate this afternoon the Joint Special Committee on so much of the address of the Governor at the convening of the special session of the Legislature as related to insurance, reported a general insurance bill, the main features of which are as follows: Any ten or more residents of the Commonwealth may associate as an insurance company, stock or mutual, on complying with the act which requires joint stock companies to have a capital of not less than $200,000, and mutual companies with a guarantee capital of not less than $100,000 and not more than $300,000, and no policy to be issued until the whole guarantee capital fixed has been paid in cash. After organizing, a certificate is to be submitted to the Insurance Commissioner, who shall, if the proceeds are satisfactory to him, give a certificate of the fact, and the filing of this with the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall authorize the latter official to issue a certificate of incorporation, which shall have the force and effect of a special charter. The holders of stock in mutual companies are to be entitled to a net semi-annual dividend not exceeding four per cent. on their respective shares. If the net profit, after providing for and expending losses and dividends then incurred, including a sum sufficient to reinsure all outstanding risks, is sufficient to pay the same, and if such dividend is less than four per cent., it shall be made up when the net profit becomes sufficient therefor. Three-fourths of the net profit, after the paying of dividends, is to be credited to and at the expiration of the policies divided among the insured, and the remaining one-fourth is to be invested and be a reserve for the security of the insured; but when from time to time the reserve exceeds five per cent. on the amount insured, the whole of the excess is to be divided among the insured at the expiration of their policies. The guarantee capital is to be applied to the payment of losses only when the other cash funds have been exhausted, and if the guarantee capital becomes reduced, it is to be replaced by the first accumulation of reserve or by assessments on the contingent funds. The Directors may be elected from the stockholders or policy holders, but at least one-half the number must be elected from the former class. Joint stock companies are allowed to increase their capital stock with the approval of the Insurance Commissioner, and all corporations organized under the act can hold real estate for the purposes of their business to an amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of their cash assets.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was passed to the third reading without debate.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported authorizing the city of Boston to borrow twenty million dollars, and loan the same on proper security to the sufferers by the fire, the act to be accepted by both branches of the Boston City Council before it becomes valid.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 25.—Governor Lewis and all the newly elected State officers took their oaths of office this morning. The body sitting at the United States court room adjourned until to-morrow. Lieutenant Governor McKinstry informed the Senate through retiring Lieutenant Governor Morris, that he could not preside until to-morrow, whereupon the Senate elected Mr. Ervin President *pro tem.* Governor Lewis has so far recognized neither body. It is rumored that he will issue a proclamation convening the Legislature to meet at the capitol to-morrow ot ten o'clock.

The Steamer H. M. Shreve Burned.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—The steamer H. M. Shreve, which was burned at Chester, Ill., to-day, owned by Carter & Corn, of this city, belonged to the Red River line, but was temporarily in the Memphis line. She was valued at $22,000; insurance $5,000. She was bound from St. Louis to Memphis, with two hundred tons of freight, most of which was insured. She stopped at Chester to coal, and just as she was backing out to leave a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop. A strong wind was blowing, and in twenty minutes she was burned to the water's edge and sunk. The passengers were all saved and taken to Cairo on the George C. Wolff and Suite Silver, the captain and crew came there on the St. Joseph.

Three Men Murdered on the Plains.

OMAHA, NEB., November 25.—Three men, named Andrew Roshe, Herman Roshe and Herman Meyers, were found dead at the old Government camp about forty miles North of McPherson Station, on the Loup Fork, two days ago. They had apparently been murdered by white men. They were hunters and trappers, who had left Fort McPherson on the 14th. A party of soldiers has gone from the North Platte to bring in their bodies.

Trial of an Important Suit Postponed.

BOSTON, November 25.—The case of the United States against Weld & Co., in which a million and a half dollars are involved, was withdrawn from the jury to-day, and trial postponed till the next term of court, in consequence of the cancellation of two counts alleging criminality and the addition of two counts to strengthen the civil action.

Loss of the Bark Charles Ward.

BOSTON, November 25.—The steamship Batavia arrived to-day from Liverpool, having on board Captain Bell, the first and second mates, and six of the crew of the bark Charles Ward, wrecked during the hurricane on the 13th inst., on a voyage from Quebec to Sunderland, England. The remaining eleven of the crew were lost.

Grant's Majority in Wisconsin.

BOSTON.

Dead Bodies Recovered—Fish Dealers Suspended—Suits Compromised.

BOSTON, November 25.—The body found in the ruins of the fire yesterday has been identified as that of John Dillon, aged 18, a resident of North Boston. Another body found to-day has not yet been identified.

FISH DEALERS SUSPENDED.

The suspension is announced of Franklin, Snow & Co., E. Snow & Sons, Gerrish, French & Co., and Hall, Myrick & Co., all of whom are fish dealers.

SUITS COMPROMISED.

The revenue fraud case against Wm. G. Weld & Co. is said to have been compromised by the defendants paying into the United States Treasury $400,000. The amount originally claimed by the Government was $1,400,000. A suit against the same firm in New York has been compromised by the payment of $120,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth et al. on Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—In the Federal Court, the Kellogg vs. Warmoth *et. al.* case was opened by District Attorney Beckwith in a two hours' argument. He also presented a number of affidavits. The Court ordered all the papers in the case to be printed, and adjourned until to-morrow. There are three attorneys on each side. The impression prevails that the case will continue through the week. The contempt case follows. Much interest is manifested. The court room and all approaches were crowded.

Brutal Murder in Scranton.

SCRANTON, November 25.—John Garrity was brutally murdered in the Third ward, this city, on Saturday night. Patrick Gavin has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. His cap was found near the corpse, and he himself was covered with blood.

Death by Drowning.

HOOKSETT, N. H., Nov. 25.—Two young men of Raymond, named Bradley Stutlevant and Alder Fowls, were drowned in a pond while gunning, on Sunday, by breaking through the ice. A boy who went in with them they threw out and saved.

A Banquet Tendered to Senator Morton.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—A number of prominent citizens of Cincinnati have tendered Senator Morton, of Indiana, a banquet as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his public services, to occur in this city at such time as may best suit the Senator's convenience.

A Propeller Ashore.

MILWAUKEE, November 25.—The propeller J. Borst, of Chicago, ran ashore at Escanaba last night, and had eight feet of water in her hold this morning. She is loaded with ore. The ship carpenter, named Allen Johnson, was drowned late last night, and his body recovered this forenoon.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Liberal Republicans of Boston nominated Joseph F. Paul for Mayor.

—Business is virtually suspended in Memphis on account of the horse disease.

—Judge Ichabod Corwin, of Urbana, Ohio, is lying dangerously ill at his residence.

—Eliza Cook, the English poetess, is very ill. Her recovery is regarded impossible.

—Gen. Terry will take command of the Department of Dakota, vacated by General Hancock.

—The Erie canal is still open. The prospects for shipping during the next ten days are encouraging.

—The steamship Washington, which had been detained by the storm at Brest, sailed for New York yesterday.

—The New York Herald Club gave a banquet to Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Living stone, last night.

—Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France, received a complimentary banquet in Chicago last night.

—Paymaster Hodge, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on a charge of embezzlement, has been pardoned by the President.

—A special from Washington says the British forces have been withdrawn from the island of San Juan, in accordance with the Berlin decision.

—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says that a landed proprietors will probably be elevated to the peerage to quality them for seats in the upper house of the Landtag.

—A Washington special states that the President's message is completed in the rough and is to be copied over by the Cabinet to-day. He does not declare in favor of general amnesty.

—General McDowell has been appointed Major General in place of General Meade, and ordered to the Department of the South. General Hancock is ordered to the Department of the Atlantic.

—Dispatches from London announce that American and British vessels were rendezvousing at Aden, preparatory to sailing for Zanzibar to suppress the slave trade. The Khedive, it is said, will anticipate this expedition and send troops into the interior of the country to secure for Egypt the lake region of the Nile.

—In relation to the reported detection of election frauds in Louisiana and the transfer of that State from Greeley to Grant in consequence, the New York *Tribune* says: "If Governor Warmoth or any person has been engaged in tampering with the ballot boxes, that speedy punishment may be awarded for the crime against free institutions thus committed. No candidate has or could have in any election an interest so great as that of the whole people, that their will honestly expressed should be honestly recorded."

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Large Number of Fatal Cases—Physicians Baffled.

Calcutta (Oct. 4) Correspondence of the London Times:

At Bokhara and in Cashmere, as well as in India, the disease seems to have abated almost as rapidly as it has spread. Since the first outbreak to the latest returns there have been 726 cases of men, women, and children among British troops, and of these 478 cases have been fatal. In some instances the progress of the disease was dreadfully rapid, and, had the year been a little less advanced, there is every reason to believe that these large numbers would have been materially greater. The amount of care and patience directed to the subject of cholera by the medical profession is enormous, but, so far, little seems gained beyond an analysis of symptoms and of other features of the case. Nothing satisfactorily probable has been arrived at as to the cause or cure of cholera. I have received this morning the report for last year of the Madras Sanitary Commissioner, some of the facts are painfully interesting. "We have the unpleasant statement that as far as treatment went, the medical officer in charge and all under him would "sum up their experience and observations in the one sad word, 'useless'—at all events when the disease had passed beyond a certain stage. Every kind of recommended line of treatment—the saline, the alkaline, the derivative, the stimulant, the alterative, the expectant—were tried, and signally failed. Dr Cowen states that there is no remedy in the case for the disease. The men had neither been eating nor drinking to excess, there was no suspicion of infection, and the hospital afterward accommodated itself to the new cases without witness. The assistant surgeon in charge made a like report as to the utter impossibility of any conjecture as to the cause of the disease, but he states that the largest number of victims were found among the men who, from long residence in the place, or other causes, had become deteriorated in health. Among the recruits of five months' Indian service few or none were attacked, and all recovered. The officers had, with one or two exceptions, had short service in India, or had been at home since the arrival of the regiment, and not one of them was attacked. All this is important, but I do not know whether your medical readers will say that it adds much to their knowledge of the causes of cholera or the remedies for it.

A SILVER WEDDING.

A Lady's Experience of the Champion Social Nuisance—All Very Well but it Don't Pay—Unwilling Recipients.

A lady living in a Rhode Island town tells the public what she knows about "surprise parties" and silver weddings. I have been the unwilling recipient of one of those social nuisances dubbed a silver wedding. Isaac and I know as well as anybody that we had been married twenty-five years, but we didn't wish to celebrate the event, as for numerous reasons. We didn't wish to beg presents. Our house is not large enough to accommodate all we would wish to invite on such an occasion, and we could not bring ourselves to slight any, and not being partial to crowds, society ties, judge of our consternation when we were overwhelmed by a mob consisting of some of our friends, and many who were not our friends, or even acquaintances. Tom, Dick and the dragon, any one who could be induced to sign their name to a paper and pay their money to help buy a tea set, under the promise of coming to our house and having a gay time just as they would have paid for going to any place of amusement.

The presents were very nice indeed, but I shall never use them, and for them we are put under obligations to a class of people whose acquaintance we do not desire. They rummaged and ransacked the house from garret to cellar, looked into my closets and bureau drawers, and even counted the blankets on my own and my servant's bed, smashed my pet cast, wore holes in my sitting room carpet by their tramp, and made havoc generally with the furniture that spent punishment may be awarded for the crime against free institutions thus committed. No candidate has or could have in any election an interest so great as that of the whole people, that their will honestly expressed should be honestly recorded.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

THE CONVENTION.

The Standing Committees Announced by the President.

A PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN TO MEET IN PHILADELPHIA IN JANUARY.

Another Small Shower of Constitutional Propositions.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, November 25, 1872.

There were a good many absentees when the Convention met this afternoon at three o'clock. The topic of conversation during the morning was the committees. It leaked out that the President had completed the list, and rumored assignments of various prominent members were freely canvassed. It was stated that Mr. Meredith, after he had arranged the delegates for committee work to his own satisfaction, called in for consultation the various gentlemen named by him as chairmen of the respective committees, and there was further consult on the subject. The President has given to the committees a great amount of careful study, and if they are unfortunate in any respect, the fault must be laid to the fact that he is an old gentleman of twenty years ago, and not specially conversant with the men of to-day, who have grown up in that time outside the city of Philadelphia.

After prayer and the journal of Friday had been read and corrected, a communication was received from the Auditor General, giving the amount of money paid into the State Treasury, by the various county officers of Philadelphia since 1869.

The communication was laid on the table.

Leave of absence was asked and granted for several delegates, for various delegates.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

The President submitted the Standing Committees, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

On Legislature—Messrs. MacVeagh, Hopkins, M'Clean, Gilpin, Niles, Achenbach, John Price Wetherill, Dallas, Horton.

On Legislation—Messrs. Harry White, J. S. Black, Dimmick, Purman, Mann, Corbett, Finney, John R. Read, Ewing, S. H. Reynolds, Buhna, Hall, Curry, T. H. B. Patterson and Andrews.

On Executive Department—Messrs. Curtin, J. N. Purviance, C. A. Black, Walker, Biddle, Fell, Lamberton, Armstrong and Bowman.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Woodward, Hood, Woodward, Russell, Cuyler, S. A. Purviance, Sharpe, MacVeagh, Kaine, Jos. B. Reynolds, Dallas, Broomall, Boyd, Craig, Wright and Bartholomew.

On Suffrage, Election and Representation—Messrs. Mc Allister, Buckalew, Temple, Brown, Simpson, Elliott, Lilly, Ellis, J. W. F. White, McMurray, Rooke, Cassiday, Carter, Campbell, Ainey.

On Impeachment and Removal from Office—Messrs. Biddle, Andrews, Gibson, Harry White, Davis.

On Commissions, offices, both of office and incompatibility of office—Messrs. Kaine, Baker, Boyd, H. W. Palmer, John M. Bailey, Stewart, McLean, Beebe, Struthers.

On Education—Messrs. Darlington, C. A. Black, Stanton, Wherry, Runck, Landis, Lear, Hall, Minor.

On Cities and City Charters—Messrs. Walker, Guthrie, Littleton, Metzger, Jas. L. Reynolds, Alricks, Ringle, H. W. Smith, J. P. Wetherill, Mann, Bowman and Lawrence. Reporter, Messrs. Lawrence, Lamberton, Darlington, H. W. Smith, Howard, Brodhead, Struthers, Landis, Parsons.

On Counties, Township and Borough officers—Messrs. J. N. Purviance, Gowen, Carey, Elliott, Lear, Brown, Mantor, Andrew Reed, Runck, On Militia—Messrs. Porter, Hay, Lilly, G. W. Palmer and Stanton.

On Public and Municipal Debts and Sinking Funds—Messrs. Buckalew, Ainey, Guthrie, Addicks, De Francy, Parsons, Temple, Littleton, H. J. Reed.

On State Institutions and Buildings—Messrs. Curtin, Watt, MacConnell, Worrall, J. W. F. White, Temple, McCulloch.

On Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies—Messrs. Mann, Alricks, Minor, Hunsecker, Carter, Worrall, Collins.

On Railroads and Canals, Foreign and Domestic—Messrs. Lilly, Curtin, Baer, Horton, T. H. B. Patterson, M'Allister, Sharpe, Rooke, Beebe, Howard, Campbell, McCulloch, Hemphill, Joseph Bailly, Funck.

On Corporations, Foreign and Domestic, other than railroads, canals, religious and charitable corporations—Messrs. Woodward, Turrell, Dodd, Collins, Beverin, Dimmick, Black, Fulton, Hanna, Barclay, Baer, J. W. F. White, Harvey, Baker, Simpson.

On Declaration of Rights—Messrs. Hopkins, MacConnell, Wright, Corson, Clark, Edwards, Gibson, Lawrence, Newlin.

On Future Amendments—Messrs. Funk, Cassidy, Davis, Brodhead, Bannan.

On Constitutional Sanction—Messrs. J. S. Black, Bowman, Dodd, Temple, Bannan, De France, Curtin, Hanna, Hunsecker, Fulton, Lilly.

On Schedule—Messrs. Bartholomew, Corbett, Mantor, G. W. Palmer, D. W. Patterson, Gilpin, Hanna, Barclay, Hazzard.

On Revision and Arrangement—Messrs. Gowen, Knight, Church, D. W. Patterson, H. W. Palmer.

On Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Hay, Newlin, Patton, J. F. Purviance, Joseph Bailey.

On Printing and Binding—Messrs. Newlin, W. H. Smith, Russell, H. G. Smith, Cochran, Cuyler, D. W. Patterson.

On Industrial Interests, the Rights and Claims of Labor—Messrs. Carey, Long, Fell, McCamont, Pughe, Andrew Reed, Edwards, Achenbach, Fulton.

On Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce—Messrs. Finney, J. M. Wetherill, Knight, W. H. Smith, Curry, Dunning, Hazzard, Minor.

On Revenue, Taxation and Finance—Messrs. Broomall, Church, Niles, Van Reed, Bardsley, Purman, Ewing, Rose, John M. Bailey.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. Harry White offered a resolution referring the various parts of the Constitution to appropriate committees. Laid over under the rules.

A SHOWER OF AMENDMENTS.

Propositions for Constitutional amendments were submitted as follows, and referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. Barclay: To remove the pardoning power from the Governor and place it in the hands of persons above the reach of temptation; also to limit city and county indebtedness; also that judges be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate.

By Mr. Wherry: Salaries of State officers to be fixed in Constitution.

By Mr. Kelly: To establish a County Board by T. H. B. Patterson: Providing for suffrage by open ballot.

By Mr. Purviance, of Butler: Establishing and limiting pay of members of Legislature by Constitutional provision.

By D. N. White: Forbidding appropriations by the State to charitable, religious or other institutions.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution that when the Convention adjourn to-morrow, it be to meet in Philadelphia on the first Tuesday of January. The resolution was ordered to a second reading by a vote of 51 yeas to 37 nays.

Mr. D. N. White moved to amend that when the Convention adjourn to-morrow it be to meet on Tuesday, the 3d of December.

Mr. McVeagh moved to postpone the question until to-morrow—lost—ayes 29, nays 50.

Messrs. McVeagh and Mann warmly spoke against adjournment, and urged that the members should go to work at once. The latter warned delegates that the policy of adjournments was suicidal. Imitating Greeley, he said the best way to go to work was to go to work, and not talk about it.

Mr. Buckalew briefly spoke in favor of adjourning now and meeting in Philadelphia in January.

Mr. G. V. Lawrence opposed the adjournment with great earnestness.

Considerable discussion took place on the policy of adjourning over until January. The Western delegates generally opposed it. Mr. Curtin made his first speech against the waste of time. It would defeat the high expectations of the Convention entertained by the people.

The motion of D. N. White to adjourn until next week was rejected. Mr. MacConnell made an appeal that the Convention should not adjourn until Wednesday, so as to let the committees meet and become acquainted with their work. This was favorably received and adopted.

Mr. J. W. F. White moved to amend that the Convention will remain in session in Harrisburg until the twentieth December, without adjourning more than two days at a time, when it will adjourn to meet in Philadelphia on the first Tuesday of January.

The motion was lost—ayes 42; nays 55.

A disposition to filibuster was manifested and the Philadelphians called the previous question, but were defeated by—ayes 45; nays 48.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning, without acting on the motion to adjourn on Wednesday until January.

GAZETTE.

—A Paris dispatch says the political situation

THE OLD WORLD.

Italian Radicals Arrested in Rome—Terrific Gales in the English Channel—Depredations by Spanish Insurgents—Report of the Committee on the Reply to Thiers' Address.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAMSHIP NEVADA DISABLED.

LONDON, November 25.—It is reported that the steamship Nevada, which sailed from Liverpool on November 6th, for New York, put back to Queenstown on November 11th, with her machinery disabled, and after repairing sailed again on the 16th for her destination, has again returned to the latter port with her machinery damaged.

TERRIFIC GALES.

Dispatches from all points describe the gales in the English channel on Saturday last as terrific. Many vessels were wrecked and the loss of life is considerable.

SAILED FOR NEW YORK.

QUEENSTOWN, November 25.—Several of the passengers of the steamship City of Brooklyn sailed for New York yesterday on the steamship Java. The remainder were transferred to the City of Antwerp, which left to-day.

FRANCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADDRESS.

PARIS, November 25.—*Evening*—The committee on the address has completed their report. They propose the immediate nomination of a select committee of fifteen to draw up a bill providing for the creation of a responsible ministry. They declare a reply to the Presidential message unnecessary, because Thiers is an Assembly delegate. The report suggests no solution of Constitutional questions.

The minority of the committee favorable to the President have resolved to prepare a counter report. The report of the majority, which makes the rupture between Thiers and the Right complete, causes much anxiety in political circles.

Le Soir advises the President to retort in a second message. The majority of the Right is disposed to accept Thiers' resignation if tendered, and appoint General Changarnier dictator, with the Duke De Broglie and Mm. Batbie and Desvardins in the Cabinet.

ITALY.

RADICALS ARRESTED.

LONDON, November 25.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Echo* says five persons who were prominently connected with the movement to hold a radical meeting in that city yesterday, have been arrested and will be tried on a charge of high treason. No disturbance followed this action of the Government authorities, and the city remains quiet.

BOMBS SEIZED.

A case filled with "Orsini bombs," destined for Rome, has been seized by the police at the railway station in Leghorn.

SPAIN.

INSURGENT MOVEMENTS.

MADRID, November 25.—A band of insurgents, two hundred strong, appeared within a league of Murcia. Another band of the hundred destroyed the telegraph, railway station and bridge at Lauares.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—River 7 feet; rising. The Lawrence is expected from Memphis, Hall, Curry, from St. Louis, passed up to Wheeling with barges.

The Mary Miller is coming up the river with 18 barrels oranges, 10 boxes cheese, 10 barrels molasses, 300 packages for Cincinnati; 10 barrels sugar, 25 barrels molasses for Wheeling, 25 die for Pittsburgh.

The Collier is at the Belpre Bend with three model barges loaded with Pittsburgh manufactures for the South. She can't get over Buffington.

LOUISVILLE, November 25.—River stationary; 4 feet in the canal; 2 feet in the chute. Cloudy and mild; rained last night. Arrived—Lawrence, Memphis; Charles Brandon, Evansville, Cincinnati; Nashville, Memphis; Hornet No. 2 and barges, Pittsburgh. The gates of the new locks will be in order for boats to pass through on Thursday or Friday.

EVANSVILLE, November 25.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 40. River falling very slowly. Up—Arkansas Belle, 9 P. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Morning Star, 10; Arlington, 5 P. M. Down—Nellie Green, 11 P. M.; Leviathan No. 2, 8 A. M.; Mary Amonett, 5 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 6 P. M. Business active.

CAIRO, November 28.—Arrived—H. C. Yeager, New Orleans, P. M.; Legal Tender, 4 hours 1 P. M.; Henry Ames, St. Louis; Glencoe, St. Louis; Susie Silver, St. Louis, 2; Quickstep, Evansville, 4; City of Chester, Memphis, 5; Lady Lee, St. Louis. Departed—Yeager, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Henry Ames, New Orleans, 6; Legal Tender, Vicksburg, 3. The Belle of Shreveport struck a snag this morning, above Greenfields, and backed badly that she is unloading her cargo preparatory to going on the docks. Her freight is not damaged. She will probably reship by the barge line. River fallen 6 inches. Cloudy and warmer since noon.

BREVITIES.

.....Seven places of amusement open this week.

.....The work of grading Seventeenth street has been resumed.

.....The horses of the Fire Department are slowly recovering.

.....People were anxiously inquiring yesterday if this was Indian summer.

.....The water pipe on High street burst on Sunday, causing a loud report, but doing no harm.

.....The repairing of Sixth avenue, from Smithfield to Liberty street, has been commenced.

.....Fowls which haven't the henbeneuria are playing off, in order to avoid a worse fate—the chopping block.

.....Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, has taken 293 informations during the past month and issued 244 warrants.

.....Geo. Benty, the boy who was run over by the conductor on the P. V. & C. R. R. on Saturday, has since died from the injuries received.

.....To-morrow, between twelve and one o'clock P. M., Michael Moore, the murder of his deserted wife, will be hung at Ebensburg, in Cambria county. The execution will be as private as possible.

.....A shipment of silver ore from the Emily mine, in the Little Cottonwood District, Utah, consisting of ten tons, has been received in this city, and will be smelted at the works of Messrs. Schwartz & Co., and Smythe, Morehead & Co.

.....On Saturday a man named James Crawford, twenty years of age, committed suicide near Steubenville by cutting his throat. Mr. Crawas a wealthy and respectable citizen. He was deranged at the time the fatal act was committed.

.....This evening the Republican voters of the Twenty-sixth ward (First ward, East Birmingham,) will meet at the school house in that district to suggest names for the different offices. The primary election will take place on Friday evening.

.....Yesterday Fire Marshall Butler notified Mess

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smith field Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....R. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for 6 months	5 00
Do. for 3 months	2 50
Do. for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	25

All remittances should be made by express or by money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$2 00
Clubs of five	7 50
Clubs of ten	14 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 54f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113¼.

GENERAL MCDOWELL, whose early want of success at Bull Run dimmed his fortunes for a time, but who was really a capable and deserving officer, has been promoted to the Major-Generalcy made vacant by the death of General Meade.

HON. JOSEPH WALTON has prepared a very full and detailed report of the value of commerce on the Ohio River. It shows that there is nearly a half million of dollars of traffic yearly, by river and rail, between towns along the Ohio. He estimates the improvements required at $24,000,000 cost. This is a very important measure, and will have a vast influence in developing the prosperity of the Ohio Valley. We hope it will be very earnestly pressed upon the attention of Congress at its next session.

WE are gratified to be able to announce that Thiers and the French Assembly are at peace once more. The irate President has yielded to the proposition to have a responsible ministry, and be partially excluded from debate. This is a considerable concession on his part, and is duly appreciated, and peace may therefore be said to be established. The effect of his exclusion from debate will be to secure greater harmony of action, as it will operate to remove the disturbing cause—Thier's asperity of manner. So all's well that ends well.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, commenting on the reforms proposed to our Constitutional Convention, does not endorse them fully. It says that "some of these reforms have already been effected in the constitution of Kentucky. Some are objectionable, but others are eminently wise, needful and worthy of imitation. Our Governor holds his seat for four years, our State Senators are elected for four years, our Representatives for two, and the biennial sessions of the Legislature were undoubtedly favored by the framers, and covered both by the spirit and letter of our constitution, though the Legislature has assembled more frequently through the operation of a kind of fiction or fraud, and because most of our Legislators, since the new instrument went into effect, having been over-fond of the show and circumstance of their brief authority." We do not presume that much objection will be had to frequent assemblings of the Legislature, provided that body is prevented from committing mischief. It is a fact worthy of attention, however, that some of the proposed changes in our system work well in other States.

THE corner in Northwestern, in which Jay Gould figured so extensively, is the result of a quarrel between himself, and a number of his former friends. If only the parties directly involved were compelled to suffer, there need be little sympathy expended. But the evil of these gambling operations is in the terrible injury done to innocent parties, and the stimulus that is given to that form of gambling. If we may credit the reports given, we judge that Daniel Drew has found an antagonist whom he will yet feel called on to learn a lesson. He seems to have been Gould's first objective, the idea being to bull Erie stocks in common. While Drew was buying, Gould was selling. He then proposed to Drew to go short in Northwestern, "to throw them off the scent," and when the old gentleman had done it, he proceeded to "bull" the market. It is said that news from Washington, of the purpose of Mr. Boutwell to throw five millions of currency on the market determined the last change. Out of this came a quarrel with his partner Smith, and from this a struggle between the two men to ruin each other. Gould put up the price of stocks, and Smith furnished the Erie Company with information on which to prosecute Gould. If all these rascals are punished, the community will be gratified.

THE detailed account, furnished by Mars, or Morrow as he is now called, of his operations in connection with the Philadelphia Whisky Ring, is one of the most startling revelations of crime we have known for many a day. It proves that there was a gang of wealthy ruffians in that city, who singled out persons obnoxious to them, and had them beaten and even killed. The case of revenue detective Brooks is in print. He seems to have been followed, week after week, till at last the opportunity came for shooting him. Arson and robbery were linked in with maltreatment and murder,—many very atrocious crimes being traced by Mars to this gang. The possession of this information, and its value to the government, was the true reason why Mr. Bircope gave his services in his defense. Yet for this he has been soundly abused by the *Post* and other journals. We hope, in the interest of fair dealing, now that the motives of this defense are disclosed, the journals referred to will do justice to the gentleman named. We sincerely trust that the information obtained from Mars, and a portion of which only, is published, will be vigorously used for the punishment of the real criminals, in many bloody, murderous affairs. The shooting of Mullen, and arrest of Mars has been made to subserve a very excellent purpose.

TWO VERY curious reports come from Europe, when considered in their relation to each other. One is that France, since the war with Germany, has been recuperating at a most remarkable rate. The third of the five milliard of francs of indemnity, has been paid, and by the 11th of December, half a milliard more will be ready. It is thought that in the course of next year, the entire balance will be paid, though not falling due till 1874 and 1875. In the midst of these large money advances, the country is rapidly regaining its prosperity, and business is gradually assuming its former proportions. On the other hand, distress and want are becoming increasingly prevalent in Germany. In Berlin, twenty thousand families are reported to be in absolute want. The prices of provisions and rent have advanced, and suffering is the natural result. We have in this the secret of the wide-spread emigration movement, which is now taking place throughout Germany. The cause of this suffering is said to be found in the fact that the government is using its indemnity money for military purposes, while the people have to bear heavy taxation, and are limited in their opportunities for labor. These things being true, it looks as though it were entirely possible that the war with France may yet cost the German Government more than it does the French. Should this prove true, it will be a singular outcome.

A SINGULAR DANGER.

Governor Baker, of Indiana, has convened the Legislature of that State in extra session, to provide against a serious danger to that Commonwealth. About forty years ago, the people of Indiana embarked in a canal project and other improvements,—the funds for which were raised by the issue of bonds, which were sold abroad. In time, the State was unable to pay interest on these bonds, and in 1846-1847, an agent was sent over, who arranged a compromise, whereby the State was to issue new bonds for one-half the debt, and the tolls and revenues of the canal were pledged for the other half. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, held $40,000 of the original bonds; he refused to enter into the compromise.

The canal amounted to nothing; and the creditors, having been paid in full their bonds, now desire to have the State take the canal, and issue new bonds to the amount of $20,000,000, to indemnify them. This has been refused. In the meantime, Mr. Garrett gets his claim recognized in the United States Courts, obtains judgment, and is authorized to sell the canal for his money. The effect of this, were it carried out, would be to put the State in direct debt to the foreign bondholders, as their security would have been sold, under this prior lien, as it is declared to be. Of course, the foreign bondholders desire it sold, but the Governor has obtained a stay of proceedings, and has called an extra session of the Legislature to appropriate money to pay Mr. Garrett's claim. This will enable the State to hold the others to their agreement. In the meantime a constitutional amendment has been provided, to prevent the Legislature from legalizing the issue of bonds to foreign creditors. This course was necessitated by the discovery that a corruption fund, amounting to two millions of dollars, had been raised, to procure the legislation desired. The timely action of Governor Baker will probably result in saving the State nearly $20,000,000.

THE PARDONING POWER.

We gave brief expression, a few days since, to some objections to the pardoning power remaining in the hands of the Executive. We sincerely hope that the Constitutional Convention will give this subject careful attention, and substitute something else in place of the present pardoning system. The necessity of pardons, in at least two classes of cases is entirely clear. Where the law, by reason of its universality, works a hardship and inflicts unmerited punishment, there should be, somewhere, the power to relax its hard gripe and liberate the victim; and where also the subsequent development of evidence proving the innocence of parties who have been unjustly convicted is brought clearly out, there should be both the power and inclination to set the sufferer free. There may be exceptional instances where the pardoning power may be properly exercised, and hence the necessity for some provision for its exercise.

The idea and system of pardoning are based on the theory of a possible injustice having been perpetrated. It is a well known fact, that from various reasons, persons have been convicted of crimes of which they were innocent; or ameliorating circumstances have come to light modifying the supposed guilt. In many and oftentimes curious ways injustice is perpetrated, where the purpose has been to do simple justice to a person. Of necessity there should be, somewhere a power to rectify wrongs thus perpetrated, and maintain the honor of the State. Our theory of government is that nothing vengeful shall be done by our courts of justice—that justice shall be tempered with mercy. Hence a person is presumed to be innocent till proven guilty. This spirit, when it sees that injustice has been perpetrated, is swift to repair the wrong, and set the person at liberty. And this is done as a matter of justice, for if a person has been wrongfully convicted of crime, and hence improperly deprived of liberty, justice requires his swift release, as the only reparation possible. This is the theory on which the pardoning power rests.

But there are dangers in another direction. Impartial justice requires that society shall be protected against criminals, and hence it is of the utmost importance that no person shall be set free from imprisonment, unless he is actually guiltless of the crime charged, or is being excessively punished. In the latter case a portion of the sentence may be remitted. Yet often applications for pardon proceed on other grounds, sympathy is called in, and made to take a prominent part in procuring pardon. The health of prisoners, their social standing, their present mental sufferings, their family surroundings, a minnifying view of their crime,—these and other circumstances are made use of to gain pardon. While we have not, in our mind, any clearly defined case, yet we imagine political influences are not unfrequently resorted to, to influence a Governor's mind. Yet pardons granted on such grounds do injury to society. They serve to show that crime committed in high places, and by influential persons, will escape with but slight punishment. Hence it is, that there has been, of late years a steady growth in crime among the wealthy and influential classes. It is in this that society is injured.

Our objection to entrusting the pardoning power to the Governor turns on the fact that he is apt to have all such influences as we have spoken of brought to bear on him, while his time and patience are necessarily taxed in investigating the several applications brought to his notice. If he is a man of unswerving fidelity to principle, he must be perpetually annoyed at the overtures made him. If he is at all amenable to sympathy or to influences of a doubtful character, he will certainly meet with proposals not creditable to his honor or manliness. At best it is a dangerous power to be vested in one person, and we trust it will be withdrawn.

The best practicable substitute that we know of, is a Court of Pardons that shall meet from time to time, and investigate such cases as may be brought to its attention. Such a court, if rightly constituted, will realize the theory of pardons,—will examine judicially the evidence provided to show why a sentence should be modified, or an absolute pardon granted. In States where this system exists, little complaint is ever heard over the exercise of this power, as pardons are exceedingly few. The truth is, there are but few occasions when a pardon should really be granted. Our courts are, as a rule, impartial, and our Judges careful, so that when conviction for crime is reached, it may be set down as absolutely certain that the prisoner deserves the punishment bestowed upon him. Cases of wrongful, or of extreme punishment are exceedingly rare, and it should be regarded as presumptive evidence that punishment is deserved, when it is bestowed.

We do not know that the Constitutional Convention will regard it as within its prerogatives, or worthy its attention, to plan a graduated system of credits, whereby prisoners can shorten their terms of service by good behavior and faithfulness to duty. Imprisonment has two objects—the punishment of crime and the reform of the prisoner. Hence this question of graduated service, governed in part by merits, is closely allied to the pardoning power, and may be made largely a substitute for it. If a person is sent to prison these days, it may be fairly presumed that the penalty was deserved, at least in some degree. Hence, in place of pardoning, let the prisoner earn a limitation of sentence by merit. One reason for advocating a Court of Pardons in this State is, that such an organization would be likely to hold the reins tightly, and compel the results we favor.

THE PROPOSED REFORM.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 21, 1872.

In your edition of to-day a rather curious article on the election of Members to the General Assembly is found. Had you not given notice to it editorially, probably no notice would ever have been given it by the press of the country, and it would have been forgotten with its birth. No subject needs greater attention, and none has received any greater than this one. The lawmaking power of a State being, over money matters, the supreme authority, it surely deserves to be considered by every voter, and more particularly by those who are not voters. But it looks like presumption for an individual in this, the eleventh month of the year 1872, to innovate so severely. Whose now is the wisdom of ages? Thirty-seven States have the same defect in their organic law. And one so vital! Can it be that the present is not the correct way of selecting our Legislators? And it just found out? And can it be that Pittsburgh has not got good men, and true, enough to fill her quota? Now, if it were a draft, the proposed plan would work charmingly. Go away from home to find the servant to serve the master! Surely this would be "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country" to its full extent. And, if I recollect, some of the *honors* had not much *profit*, even a short distance off, not long ago. And then the whole system of choosing public servants was wrong, because the best (?) men some- [illegible] chosen.

[illegible] week? Beaver county would elect for her representative Mr. A., of Allegheny county, and the latter county would elect Mr. B., of Lawrence county; and now, would not these men know what their constituents need with a vengeance? And how Mr. A. would have to hunt around to know who these men are who ask for a bill enabling them to do thus and so, or these men who petition for the repeal of the Local Option law! More stationery would be required for each member to write letters of inquiry. Seriously, what would Mr. A. know about the interests of this county, coming as he does from Beaver? But maybe I'm too fast. Yes, Pittsburgh could furnish all the legislators for Western Pennsylvania; Harrisburg for the middle part of the State, and Philadelphia the balance; and then, oh! then—"angels and ministers of grace defend us!"—we country jakes! I cannot see it. That Crown law will not do. We cannot understand it.

Yours truly, SEMPER IDEM.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A COLLEGE to be in charge of the Society of Friends, has recently been chartered in Iowa.

THE old Masonic Temple in New Haven, Ct., was sold at auction Saturday morning to H. P. Frost for $23,000.

THE reason the Sunday liquor law doesn't succeed better in Chicago is because there are twenty-two hundred bars to its progress.

THE Boston Relief Committee give it as their opinion that $1,000,000 will be needed to carry those dependent upon them through this emergency.

HOUSTON has been defeated for the State Capital of Texas. The vote stands, so far as heard from, for Austin, 32,576; Houston, 19,785; Waco, 6,034.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says, to tell the truth, Boston's sister cities are secretly pleased at her noble determination to receive no pecuniary aid.

THE Second Adventists of San Francisco announce that the world is to go down before a great conflagration in 1898. They don't seem to know that we can all take down our Mansard roofs long before that time.

A NEW YORK haberdasher announces "an immense consignment of superior men's gloves." The difficulty about this speculation will be to find superior men enough to buy up such a quantity of gloves.

A SAN FRANCISCO juggler, while riding a steed and keeping three "drawn daggers" in the air, was thrown over the horse's head and fell upon the points of the daggers. But it was of no consequence, as the daggers were made of tin.

BONES are now dug up out of the ancient tombs in Egypt, and sent to England for manure. It is therefore not improbable that the bones of a Pharaoh may enrich the hop gardens of Kent, almost realizing Shakspeare's lines, that "Cæsar dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

THE Springfield *Republican* talks about "the political revolt of this year." Pshaw—there wasn't enough of it to be called a revolt. It was only a case of half-a-dozen unruly and overgrown boy splaying truant. And every one of them wishes he could get back into the Republican school, without suffering the penalty of truancy—that is, getting "sot back" into the dunce class. But he can't.

A LYNX attacked two men in a boat half a mile from shore, in Portage lake, Mich., recently, and bit the hands of one of the men severely. A terrible scuffle ensued between the men and the animal, which was ejected from the boat no less than three times, bounding into the craft after he had been thrown out and pounded over the head with an oar. He was finally killed and taken on board.

IT SEEMS that more false hair is worn than ever. A bale of human hair was lately stolen at the Hamburg railway station, destined for England. The bale weighed 141 pounds, and the hair came from a good many queer places, such as lunatic asylums, reformatories, penitentiaries, and even from heads that had fallen on the scaffold. Fancy wearing dependent from the back of your head the locks of a French felon or a German murderer!

THE pay of the London policemen is equivalent to $4.50 per week. As many of the policemen have families, who are obliged to eke out a poor livelihood by going out washing, taking care of untenanted houses, and doing small chores, it is no wonder the "Bobbies" are asking higher wages. It is scarcely creditable to the Government that their request has been followed with sweeping dismissals, even though "discipline must be maintained."

A STRIKE is reported in all the shoe factories but one of Utica, N. Y. The immediate cause of the trouble is the attempt on the part of the employers to break up the Crispin Society, it being alleged that all the large shoe manufacturing firms of Utica had agreed, under penalty of $5,000, not to employ a Crispin. This strike, which has lasted for seven weeks, has thrown seven hundred men, boys and girls out of employment. About $500,000 are invested in the shoe manufacturing business in Utica.

BEFORE the great fire of London, streets were extremely crooked, and so narrow that the houses, each story of which overhung the next, came near enough together for lovers to shake hands, if not to kiss, from garret to garret over the way. Houses were generally of wood or lathed and plastered on the outside. The fire consumed thirteen thousand houses, and nearly all the churches and halls of the section devastated, and the loss was estimated from ten to twelve million sterling. Its extent was something more than a mile in length, and one half mile in width.

HERE is an entirely fresh and unheard of mother-in-law aggravation. In Danbury, Conn., the other night, a man was quietly slumbering. Above him, on the wall, hung the portrait of his wife's mother. By what strange fatality was it that the string broke and down came the picture, scooping off a portion of the poor sufferer's scalp? 'Twas an undeserved indignity, for if he had not been the very model of a devoted son-in-law the portrait would not have been hanging there at all. We should like to know the name of the artist who could paint such a striking likeness and give such a natural vitality to a picture.

THE great floods in China are attributed to the gradual upheaving of the northeast part of the country, which, it is said, has long been suspected, and is now established to the satisfaction of all the geologists who have visited it. The effect, partially, has been to cause the Yellow river to change its course, and to deprive the region through which it passed of the natural means of drainage. As it is the custom in China to hold high officials responsible for whatever calamities occur within their jurisdiction, and as a victim is clearly needed in this case because the disaster has been of frequent occurrence, it seems not unlikely that Liungchang will be temporarily degraded for neglecting or being unable to prevent the overflow of the pent-up waters.

BURIED ALIVE.

A Horrible Disclosure Which Should be a Warning to All—Appearance of the Body and Effect upon the Beholders.

We learn from the *Ottawa Citizen* that for some time past the work of removing the remains of the departed from the old Roman Catholic burying ground to the new cemetery has been going quietly on, and nothing more than might be expected under the circumstances occurred until the other day. The sacred ashes have been reverently taken from their narrow beds and removed by the hands of loving friends to the new city of the dead. Affecting incidents have naturally occurred, and some scenes bordering on the revolting have been witnessed in the old cemetery. Recently unburied bodies have been unconfined that fond eyes might gaze upon their features for a last time before covering them with the sod again. One such incident of a startling nature occurred last Tuesday. A gentleman who was engaged in removing the remains of some of his deceased relatives, was asked by an acquaintance, who was similarly engaged, to assist him in lifting a coffin from a grave. He did so, and the lid was taken off. To the horror of the small body of spectators who gathered around it, they discovered that the body, which was that of an uncle of the gentleman who was removing it, had been disturbed in the coffin. It was terribly contorted, as if the deceased had died in great agony. The face wore an expression of intense pain and horror, the arms were drawn up as far as the coffin would admit, and the head was twisted round to the shoulders, from which the flesh had apparently been gnawed by the struggling man. Sickened by the horrible sight, the spectators drew back from the coffin, and looked speechlessly into each other's eyes. Not a word was spoken, but there was not a man present who did not feel that the deceased had been buried alive—probably while in a trance—and had awakened only to perish in his living tomb. The coffin was closed again and taken to the new cemetery, where it was decently interred. Every precaution was taken to hush up the affair, but it had got abroad, and now we publish it without giving name.

PERSONAL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL has left New York for San Francisco and a tour around the world.

JOAQUIN MILLER sailed for Europe in the Oceanic, last Saturday, for an indefinite stay abroad.

REV. MR. FISHER, of Hartford, has married over 1300 couples and thinks himself a king-Fisher in that line.

THE newly elected Lieutenant Governor of Illinois is opposed to the sale or use of intoxicating liquors, as a BEVERAGE.

AN Ohio lunatic has eloped with his mother-in-law. It was the only way he saw open to get rid of a mother-in-law.

THERE is an ex-husband of Tennie C. Claffin in Noblesville, Ind., but he is singularly silent concerning his whilom bride.

MASSILON, Ohio, is small, but it has 121 widows and 200 marriageable girls. If any young man is desirous of leaving a widow, Masalon is the place.

THE refusal of Hon. E. B. Washburne to be a candidate for the Illinois Senatorship renders it highly probable that Gov. Oglesby will be elected.

MR. REED, who was once chief constructor in the British navy, has declined an offer of $100,000 per annum to take a similar position under the Prussian Government.

A ST. LOUIS beer guzzler has gone to San Francisco to drink a match with a man who can drink fifty-eight mugs of beer in five hours, showing that the fools are not all dead yet.

MRS. ELKINS, aged 79, lately drove her team, with a load of apples, from Jackson, N. H., through the Pinkham Notch of the White Mountains, to Guildhall, Vt. "Age cannot tire."

THE Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson denies that he intends to appeal to a higher court, but says he will remain in Louisville, and, in a new line of duty, live down the late unpleasantness.

ACCORDING to a paragraph in the Paris *Temps* derived, it says, from the best authority, Marshal Bazaine's trial by court-martial is not likely to begin before the 1st of June next, at the earliest.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., of the London *Times*, recently had all its literary and mechanical staff—over three hundred in number—at his country seat, Bearwood Hall, and gave them a grand banquet.

THE Prince of Wales, while hunting on the Earl of Faukerville's estate, lately, shot a wild bull, whose head and shoulders were preserved and are now adorning one of the galleries at Sandringham. Was it a Hibernian taurus?

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD widow married a gentleman of 22 in Greenup, O., the other day, but the local Justice wouldn't perform the ceremony, as he said out of twelve couples that he had married eleven had been divorced.

MRS. MARY SNYDER died near Leesville, Crawford county, on Monday week, in the one hundred and eighth year of her age. She was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, somewhere between 1760 and 1768—the record being lost.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* insists that Henry Ward Beecher shall either deny the Woodhull allegation or bring suit for libel; and it would seem as if consideration for the other parties slandered should induce Mr. Beecher to one course or the other.

SENATOR SUMNER has written a letter to a friend, in which he says: "I have not read an American paper since I sailed out of Boston harbor." In this particular he imitates the ostrich, which, when things look squally, runs its head into the ground.

AT a meeting of a parish, a straight-faced and most exemplary deacon submitted a report, in writing, of the destitute widows and others who stood in need of assistance from the parish. "Are you sure deacon, that you have embraced all the widows? He said he believed he had.

MR. GILMORE, of Bullock county, Ga., killed his niece about eighteen months ago because she testified against him in a church scandal investigation. He was acquitted on the ground that the shooting was accidental. Of course it was. When a man shuts his eyes and levels a pistol he can't tell where the ball will strike.

MISS NILSSON purchased some property in Peoria, Illinois, two years ago, the deed for which has only just been recorded. It appears that Mr. Jarrett neglected to do this at the time of the purchase, and, as an illustration of the uncertainties of a wandering life, it may be mentioned that when the lady was asked for the paper, she replied that it might be "either in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Paris or London."

HON EDWARD TOMPKINS, who gave $50,000 in real estate, some time ago, to found the Agassiz Professorship of Oriental Literature and Languages in the California State University, of which he was one of the regents, died at Oakland, California, on Thursday week. Mr. Tompkins was formerly a prominent lawyer in that State, having studied for his profession with Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of whom he was afterward a partner.

IT is related of Charles Dickens that, somewhere about the middle of the serial publication of "David Copperfield," happening to be out of writing paper, he sallied forth one morning to get a fresh supply at the stationer's to begin work on his next number. He stood aside a moment at the threshold to allow a lady to pass in before him. As he entered he overheard the lady asking for the new green number. When it was handed to her she said, "Oh, I have read this; I want the next one." "Listening to this unrecognized," Mr. Dickens afterwards said, "and remembering that that not a word of the number she was asking for was yet written, for the first and only time in my life I felt frightened."

AT Jersey City, recently, an Irishman who was known to have a wholesome dread of the infernal fire, was taken by some of his friends, while intoxicated, to the Glass House, where they left him until midnight to sleep off the liquor. The foreman at that time happened to espy him sleeping in the corner, and thinking he was one of the workingmen, he walked over to him and waking him up, asked what he had worked at. Patrick, having been waked up so suddenly, and seeing the lights of the fires in full blast, thought he was in hell, and replied to the foreman: "Howly mother of Moses, it's in limbo I am at last; well, Mr. Devil, I used to work at the shoemaking trade in the other world, but as long as you have me here you can put me at that you loike."

A PITTSBURGH INVENTION.

What They Say of it in England.

The trial of a new apparatus for stopping trains has a peculiar interest for the public at the present moment, the more especially when the particular appliance under consideration is said to have "prevented numerous collisions that otherwise would have been inevitable" on the railways which have adopted it. It is unnecessary perhaps to add that the railways in question are not English; it is on the various lines of the United States that the Westinghouse air-brake has won its reputation. The London and Northwestern Company have, however, introduced it upon their line, and are employing it between Eustonsquare and St. Albans; and on Friday last an official journey was made to the latter place by one of the railway inspectors of the Board of Trade for the purpose of testing its efficiency. The principle upon which the Westinghouse air-brake depends is, of course, implied in its name. The apparatus for generating and applying the power employed consists of two vertical cylinders placed one above the other on the engine frame at the side of the boiler. Of these the upper is an ordinary steam cylinder fed from the boiler; the lower is an air-pump. Beneath the tender is a reservoir for compressed air, furnished with a pressure-gauge, and communicating by means of tubes with a cylinder and piston under each carriage. By turning a handle the engine driver allows the compressed air to pass from the reservoir into the tubes and so into the piston cylinders, so that the piston-rod of every carriage is moved out in rapid succession from the engine backwards and the brake power applied. The chief advantages of the Westinghouse brake are said to be that it is very simple, very powerful, always ready, and capable of instantaneous application. When the rails are in good condition it will, it is said, stop a heavy train travelling at the rate of fifty miles an hour in from eighteen to twenty seconds, and in a length of from 150 to 200 yards. At the trial on Friday last, with the rails in the worst possible condition, greasy with drizzling rain, a train traveling fifty miles an hour was brought to a standstill in eighteen seconds, and in about 175 yards. It seems highly probable, indeed, as the reporter of the trial in question thinks, that "such a power in the hands of a driver would prevent many collisions, and that it would have prevented, or at all events greatly mitigated," those which have recently occurred. But from this fact we gather but little encouragement. No one has ever doubted the existence of many appliances for "preventing, or at all events greatly mitigating," railway accidents; what is doubted is the willingness of the companies to adopt them. Our need is not so much for an improved method of stopping railway trains as for an improved method of moving railway directors.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Its Pleasures and Advantages.

John Bull, speaking on the subject of his recent settlements with us, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the cleverest of English journals, says:

We are now able to take account of the Treaty of Washington, and to estimate accurately the advantages secured to England by that instrument.

By the Treaty we apologized for wrongs that we denied, and consented to be tried by newly invented laws of international obligation, so as to make good against us the American claim for damages. In this the British Government were completely successful. Guided by these new laws, a Court of Arbitration condemned us to pay to the Americans more than three millions of money.

In accepting the Three New Rules of international law, our Government not only secured an adverse verdict for ourselves as Geneva (their primary object), but imposed upon the country fresh responsibilities of a most onerous character—vastly enlarging the probability of having to pay damages of a similar kind in the future.

While by the treaty we took so much pains to substantiate against ourselves the claims "generically known as the Alabama claims," we at the same time, at the demand of the Americans, abandoned far more valid claims of a precisely similar character. We agreed that the raids of certain ships on American commerce should be paid for, but that the destruction by certain fillibusters of British lives and British property need not be paid for.

In order to make this agreement tolerable to the Canadians, whose lives and property were thus destroyed, it was thought necessary to bribe them by guaranteeing a loan of £2,500,300; and, accordingly the Canadians are saddled with the disgrace, and we with the monetary responsibility. Further to show that we did not resent the Fenian raids in Canada, our Government not only withdrew all claims on account of them, but presented the Americans with a share of the Canadian fishing grounds.

There had long been an obstinate dispute between the two countries as to a certain water boundary. The American Government, admitting that the contention on either side might be just, proposed to abrogate the Treaty from which the disagreement sprang, and made a new arrangement; and, although such a proposal must have led to compromise at the worst, our Government rejected it, insisted on making of the dispute another experiment in Arbitration, and so rendered possible the most melancholy award of the Emperor of Germany.

In drawing up the Treaty, our Government blundered in such a way as to cause extreme alarm and irritation, at one time rising into a possibility of actual war.

Our reward for all this humiliation and loss was to be reconciliation with the American people, and the restoration of their good will. And there is not, nor was it natural that there should be, any such reward forthcoming. On the other hand, a great deal of anger has been formed in the mind of the English people; and the probability is that at the least provocation from America now this latent anger would flame out most perilously.

These are the pleasures and advantages secured for Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington.

FIENDISH EVANS.

Some More Awful Crimes Fixed Upon Him.

The 64-year old wretch, Evans, in New Hampshire, whose latest crime was too horrible for anything in the human form to have perpetrated, is now pretty certain to be fixed upon as the author of other crimes of almost equal enormity. Among these is the murder of his own mother, and the probable murder of his own wife and child. A chain of circumstances fastens upon him the awful murder of the Joyce children, in Bussy's woods, adjoining Boston, where they had gone, brother and sister, to gather spring flowers, one April morning, five years ago. An outrage something like this of which his young niece, Georgianna Lovering, has now been made the victim, was committed upon the young Joyce girl,—her screams and those of her brother being stopped, one by sudden murder, and the other by stuffing her mouth with grass. The wretch seems to be the most inhuman and monstrous criminal of modern times,—or, indeed, of any time. It now appears that sometime since Evans gave his mother a dose of medicine (pretending to doctor her) on the Strafford poor farm, from which she immediately died. Several years ago a girl was missing in Derry, and has never been found. As he lived there then he no doubt murdered her, and it is suspected now that he murdered his own wife and child. It is stated that not long since he insulted this same Georgianna Lovering, and, after apologizing, gave her a dress pattern. He has admitted that after outraging the girl he choked her to death. The author of all these unnameable and incredible crimes, once a minister of the gospel in good standing, affords a terrible illustration of the total depravity to which a long indulgence of base passions and practices can reduce a human being. He will be swung, like a dog, from the gallows. But what punishment is that for such an inconceivable career of crime as his? To show the utter devilishness of the creature, he not only did all this, but he went into it all deliberately—calculatingly. He plotted for months how he could induce his little niece to go out into the woods where he was hidden, watching for her.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quant ties of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S

SEPIA,

A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Faber & Van Doren,

307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Pianos and Organs.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS. FIRST CLASS.

The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs Made and Sold.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents

BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.

Send for catalogue and price list. no21

SCALES.

GET THE BEST

Howe Standard. Sampson Standard.

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuttle's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG,
60 Wood street.
my20:30

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Ewing, Ellsworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Ashley, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Cloaking Velvets!

Bonnet Velvets, Plumes and Flowers,
Velveteens and Plushes, Hats—new styles,
Ribbons and Flowers, Men and Boys' Hats.

Hoods and Scarfs, Ladies' Underwear,
Men's Underwear, Ladies' Neck Ties.
Men's Neck Ties.

HOSIERY,

Gloves, &c., &c.,

A FULL STOCK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St. Alleghenv.

197 AND 199

PENN AVE.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

RETAIL

Glove Department.

For Ladies we have an Unsurpassed Assortment of Silk Taffeta, Cloth and Berlin Gloves, 1, 2, and 3 Buttons.

Also, with Gauntlets, Lined Doe Skin and Calf Gloves, Round, Square and Grecian Calf Gauntlets in Black and Colors.

Fur Top Leather Gloves.

For Misses and Children, Cloth and Berlin Gloves in D. k. Colors.

White, Scarlet and Blue Cloth and Berlin Gauntlets.

Knit Wool Mitteus and Infantees.

Boys' Cloth and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets of every description.

For Men, Calf, Doe Skin and Cape, 1 and 2 Buttons, Lined and Unlined.

Cloth Driving Gloves, with Leather Hand.

Long Wristed Cloth Gloves.

Fur Top Leather Gloves.

Buck, Calf, Sheep and Arctic Gloves and Gauntlets, Lined and Unlined.

Also, a Complete Assortment of Alexander, the Genuine Harris Seamless and other makes of Kid Gloves for Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's Wear. All of which we are Selling at Lowest Prices.

no21

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

LIVE BARGAINS

IN

Dress Goods,

SHAWLS,

SCARFS AND FURS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

no23

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

To Quit Business.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Carpets and Furs

must be closed out immediately. This is the Largest and most Complete Stock ever offered, and we are determined to make prices low to move the goods quick. The stock consists in part of

Fine Velvets, Velveteens,
SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
Domestics,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Furs for Ladies and Children,
Carpets, &c.

Everything to be

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all Kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
HENRY YARKES, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's due 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 7's of par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Cromby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.
B. F. DARLINGTON, W. H. BROWN,
E. W. RANKIN, G. POLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT, JAMES LAUGHLIN,
J. H. SHELAND. E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Thomas Mellon, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George Henry Love, Henry D. Dalmeyer,
L. Negenstein, Augt. Kleber,
Peter Lell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. McCLELLAND, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 48 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. oct8

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 25, 1872.

The month of November so far, if it has brought little that is cheeful to the borrower, certainly has not made things look any worse, and the tendency towards further ease in local money matters is decidedly greater now than it was three weeks ago. While the demand for loans has very much diminished through contraction of business and hedging in of operations generally, the volume of available means, although to some extent held back so as to keep up the rates of interest, has shown but little if any shrinkage. The fact of the matter is, that with the exception of the four millions which the Government put out at the first of the month, and, as reported, retired the same last week, the moneyed institutions are in much better trim than they were a month ago. Does this not show that the business of the country is on a firm basis, and that if there had been anything like justice done in the way of providing an adequate circulating medium for it, the stringency of October, which gave it a black eye, and a serious one, too, would not have even been able to have either bruised or made an abrasure upon its aspect? But the admirable manner in which the business men have, against long odds, sustained them elves, overcame the flood of the past sixty days, made all the landings and kept their credit up by meeting maturing obligations as they fought it not to impair confidence the banker, the broker, the capitalist and operators generally with the feeling that the resources of the country are unlimited, and that "Black Fridays" and "Blue Mondays" are but transient guests, and must inevitably give place to days of brighter hue and more genial warmth? This people cannot be wrecked. The timbers of the vessel on which they have shipped are sound, staunch and true, and although the waves of these may assume the force of a hurricane, still the storm will be weathered and the port reached in safety without a stripe of the banner of financial credit "soiled or a star erased." The dark clouds will give place to light, and all will be well. The want of adequate protection to the manufacturing interests is attracting the attention of a large portion of the press of the country, and as the Republican party is fully committed on this subject, there can scarcely be a doubt that early in the ensuing session of Congress remedies will be enacted to cure the evils complained of, and with a correct appraisal of the imports into the country, and with a proper arrangement of monetary matters by the national councils it will be but a little time until the progress of the country becomes embraced in the equilibrium which for a time it at present does not seem to possess.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 50, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold	113
U. S. 6s—1881	116
" (coupons)	116½
5-20s— 1862	112⅝
" 1864	112⅝
" 1865	112½
" 1865 new	114⅛
" 1867	113¼
" 1868 (coupons)	113
10-40s	108½
" (coupons)	108½
Currency 6's	113½

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	94⅜
Erie	52⅝
Michigan Southern	92⅜
Rock Island	110⅝
North Western, Common	130
Pacific Mail	91⅜
Western Union Telegraph	77⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	47⅝
Union Pacific	36⅜
Toledo & Wabash	68
Fort Wayne	91¼
Adams Express	92
American Express	68¾
United States Express	78
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	82
Marion	113⅜

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of stocks this day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	56
Reading R. R.	58
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R.	35½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	59
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93¼
Central Transportation	46½

NEW YORK, November 25, 1872.

Money was dear on sale to-day at 7 per annum to 1-16 per day, with the bulk of business at 1-32@1-16, and the latest loans at 7 gold to 1-32. Discounts were close, with large applications, which the banks were unable to take. The street rate was 12@18 per cent. Sterling firmer, 108¾@108¾ for long, and 110¼@ 110¾ for short sight. Gold was also firmer; opened at 112⅝, touched 113¾, and closed at 113@113¾. Carrying rates 2@7 per cent. Treasury disbursements $226,000. Governments quiet and firm. State bonds dull and steady. The stock market was active with frequent fluctuations, but in the main strong and 1@4⅝ per cent. higher. Outside of Northwestern the dealings were largest in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Ohio, Western Union, Indiana Central and Union Pacific. Pacific Mail advanced 4⅜ per cent., Hannibal and St. Joseph 3@4¼, Lake Shore 2¾, while Northwestern preferred, under rumors that the receiver built pool in the common shared will buy preferred stock to contest the next election, rose from 86 to 102, and fell back to 92⅜, with a late rally to 97. The scarcity of the stock is, however, the best reason for the rise. Some further settlements were made in the common stock, 4,000 shares having been bought in under the rule at 119 to 120 on account of Drake and others, who disclaim liability as principals. It is rumored that Gould and Smith are now acting together and victimizing the street in regular dealings. During the day the price varied from 149 to 180, and fractional lots 136@145. Of the 4,000 shares bought in 1,200 were at 195, 1,000 at 198, and 1,000 at 200. As already stated, the Northwestern Co., has within drawn its notice to the Stock Exchange of the new issue of 9,225 common and similar number of preferred shares, to take up $455,000 outstanding Peninsula bonds, the bonds being themselves convertible, in presentation, into 250,000 of them having already been converted.

The following notices have been posted on the Stock Exchange bulletin, and are of interest to holders of Union Pacific income bonds: "The Union Pacific Railroad Company are prepared to verify in Boston the income bonds of the company. Such bonds are a good delivery only when the following is endorsed thereon, viz: 'This is a bond of the Union Pacific Railroad Company,' to be signed by the Treasurer and one of the following persons: Oliver Ames, Williams, John R. Duff, B. E. Bates, and Gordon Dexter, with the date the said signatures. Edward Brandon, Chairman of Committee on Securities of New York Stock Exchange." The following is the decision of the Committee on Securities in regard to the foreged bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company: "Sellers who have delivered counterfeit bonds must take them back and give genuine bonds for them, without regard to the time elapsed. They may, however, require sworn evidence that the bonds returned are the identical bonds delivered. Signed—Edward Brandon, Chairman Committee on Securities of New York Stock Exchange."

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. Coupons '81 116½@ 5-20s of '62 112⅜; do '64 112⅝; do '65 112⅝; new '65 114⅞; do '67 115¼; do '68 115; new 5s 111½; 10s 108; currency 113½.

BONDS.—Missouris 94¼; Tennessee old 78; do new 73¼; Virginia new 82; do old 87; North Carolina old 35¾; do new 21¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph Co., 78; Quicksilver 45; Adams Express 92; Wells, Fargo & Co., 82; U. S. Expres 78; Pacific Mail 91¼; N. Y. Central 94⅜; Erie 52¾; Hudson River 114; Northern Central 81½; Morshwesten 200; do preferred 96; Rock Island 110⅝; St. Paul 52¾; prefered 75; Wabash 68; Fort Wayne 91¾; Chicago & Alton 109¾; Ohio & Mississippi 47½; Burlington & Quincy 130; Lake Shore 92⅜; Panama 150; Illinois Central 127½; Central Pacific 100; Hartford & Erie 7¾.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY Nov. 25 1872.

S. Hathaway, J Bellaire	2 cars
J. Fordyce, Bellaire	1 "
A. A. Cockins, Bellaire	1 "
W. R. McClellan; Bellaire	1 "
Keifer & Kraus, Bellaire	2 "
B. Cunningham, Bellaire	1 "
Blund & S, Bellaire	1 "
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 "
J. Sharp, Orrville	1 "
J. Colloy, Orrville	1 "
W. Bittnerhoff, Wooster	1 "
Neely Bros., Mansfield	1 "
Thos. Taylor, Mansfield	1 "
W. C. Hollar, Mansfield	1 "
Graham & Bro., Mansfield	2 "
Greenwald & K, Upper Sandusky	2 "
Wood & S, Indianopolis	2 "
C. M. Holmes, Canal Dover	2 "
C. Shoemaker, Bridgeport	1 "
Orr, Williams & Co., East Liberty	2 "
J. M. Dickeson Bellaire	1 "
F. A. Coffman, Bellaire	1 "
Frank Seldle, Bellaire	1 "
Total	29

CATTLE.

There was a very full supply of cattle to-day, close on to, if not altogether 1,300 head against 900 last Monday: as will be seen, there were 29 cars from the west, while the balance, fully 700, were driven in from the adjoining country—there has not been such a large number of country stock on sale this year. It was apparent to all, who were at all cognizant of the situation, from the start, that, there was an over-supply of common and medium cattle, and buyers were not slow in making the best of it; they were very "bearish," consuming plenty of time in looking around; realizing that they had nothing to gain by being in a hurry; also, that as holders were nearly all anxious to close out, and that rather than drive them out again they would make still further concessions, many of the butchers held back until late in the noon, and they were the gainers by so doing. With the exception of extra butcher stock, of which the supply was very small, prices were considerably lower at the close than early in the day; we have no doubt there were many lots closed out at a reduction of from 37½@50c per cwt, as compared with what they were held at the opening, and drovers very generally reported the market as having been one of the, if not the, worst of the season. We were assured by several dealers that they did not realize what their cattle cost in the country, and even at the decline above noted, there must have been 250 or 300 left on hands. As already intimated, however, the quality taking the number into consideration, was very small; hence, all the best butcher cattle brought last week's prices; but with this exception there was a decline all around. There were plenty of thin heifers and steers sold at prices ranging from 3 to 4c; and many of the butchers were enabled to get all they wanted at from 4 to 4½c, below the last named quotation. Good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. steers did not bring above 4¼@5c; while prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. average cannot be quoted above 6 @6¼—a few fancy brought 6½, but of the 1,300 on sale, we doubt if there were over a dozen sold at that figure.

The ox trade continues very dull, and prices, as compared with this day two weeks ago down, we presume 2 cents per lb; there is no demand here now scarcely except for beef, and there were quite a number on sale to-day, and most of them were left over unsold. Quotations may be fairly given at 4 to 6c per lb according to weight, quality and condition. We heard of a fine yoke of work-oxen being offered at 5½ to-day, which cost 7¼ a couple of weeks ago.

Sol. Lowenthal reports 28 head of mixed Beaver and Washington Co. stock at 3@5¾.

Jacob Needy 3 cars of extra butcher stock at 4¾@7¼c.

Peter Hartman 45 mixed Green Co. stock at 2 to 5¾c.

M. Kauffman sold 10 head of steers and cows for just about what they cost in the country—3 to 5c.

Sadler, Havens & Co. report 140 head mixed Ohio stock from Belmont and Guernsey counties.

Andy Stakely had 22 head of Crawford county stock for Taylor, sold 7 at 3c; balance unsold at 11 o'clock.

Louis Shamberg sold 20 head of Lawrence Co. stock for Shaw.

J. W. Unger sold 17 head of scalawag steers and heifers at 2@4c; 13 fresh cows at $35@55.

Sol. Traurman 22 good to prime Washington Co. butcher stock at 5@5¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 51 head from Washington Co., only sold 5 head.

Sam Lowenstein had 37 head in from Washington Co.—only sold 5 head.

S. Marks & Bro. 51 head from Washington Co, and one car from Ohio at 4¼@7¼c.

Carr & McAllister 65 head of mixed Ohio stock at 3½@6¾c.

James Haulin reported 37 head of Washington Co. stock, mostly unsold at noon.

Orr, Williams & Co. report 31 head common Ohio stock at 3½@5.50.

Taylor wholesaled one car good 1,100 lb. Ohio steers to Joshua Holmes at 4½c.

Kestner & Illig reported 25 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@5c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 35 from Washington Co., and 20 from Ohio at 4½@5¾c.

Holmes L. & Co. sold 65 head of mixed Washington and Green Co. stock at 3½@6¾c.

Keifer & Bryan sold 45 fair to prime Indiana steers averaging about 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, at 6 @7.

Greenwald & Kaub sold 45 head of mixed steers at 4@5¼ cts.—shipped one car extra east.

Jo. Stakely sold 12 head of Butler county heifers and steers, averaging 600 lbs, at 2¾ per lb —lost money.

Humes & Schaffer sold 26 good Beaver county steers, at an average of 3¾—wholesaled 16 to Huffman, tops, at 4 cts.

Zeigler & Lobman, 32 head Washington county stock—had sold but 6 head up to 10 o'clock.

Cole & McCallin, broke once, we guess, about 5,300 lbs to the pair: unsold at 10 A. M.; expected to realize about 6¼ or 6¾ for beef or feeders.

Jacob Shamberg reported 45 from Washington county; one car of best held over.

A. Rothschilds sold 52 head of Green Co., Pa., stock, for Donnelly, Fox & Ilmely, and 16 head of his own from Washington county.

Filmer & Sheltmantle report 37 head mixed Butler county stock at 3 to 4¼.

M. Varner reports 63 head of mixed Washington county stock at 3 to 5 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was small, but little over 500, and the quality, considering the number, rather better; however, the demand continues light and is confined almost wholly to the best grades, hence, while the finer grades sold readily at full prices, the common stock was dull and dragged all the way through. The butchers generally are buying very sparingly, but they want something good or none at all. There were several bunches of weathers, weighing from 90@110 lbs, sold at 6@6½. Lambs may be quoted at 5½@7 cts, as to quality. Following sales were reported:

Henry Nagle sold 19 head prime weathers averaging 96 lbs, at 6 cts; also 19 at an average of 5 cents.

Adam Eckert reported 77 head common mixed sheep and lambs at 2@4.

Keifer & Ackerman sold 76 head mixed, same as above, at 3@5½c.

Ted Jackson sold 26 extra Washington county weathers to Geo. Smith, averaging 119 lbs, at 6¾ cts.

Gus Farien sold 60 head of extra Washington county weathers, averaging 105 lbs, "merinos," at 6¼ cts; 29 head common at 5¼.

R. Bradley, sold 42 head of 85 lbs weathers to Geo Evans, at 5, 5.15 cts; 8 at 85,50; 10 at 5 cts.

J. S. McMillen sold 50 head of mixed Washington county stock at from 5¼ cts per down.

John F. Neeley had 110 head of Washington county stock at 3¼ cts per lb to $3 per head.

John Gallagher sold 29 lambs, averaging 60 lbs at 84 per head.

Wm. Neeley sold 20 sheep for 8kles, at from 3@4 per head.

J. Meaner, of Beaver county, 73 head; sold from 5,40 cts down.

HOGS.

There was a very fair supply, but with an increased demand trade was fairly active and prices fully maintained, ranging from 4¾@6 cts.—some few at 5¾, in a retail way. Chas. Beyer sold 70 at 4¼@5¼. Sadler, Havens & Co., 80 at 4.40@4.50. Filmer & Sheltmantle, wholesaled 62 at 4,35. The packers are buying nearly all their hogs at the East Liberty yards this year.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 25.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 red winter, $1,58; No. 2 $1,45. Corn dull and nominal. Oats steady; No. 1, 36c. Petroleum in fair demand; refined standard white in car lots at 23@23½c; prime do. 24@ 24½c cash.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 25, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is quoted firmly in jobbing lots at 4¾@5 cents for common,, and 6¾@6½ for refined. Pots 9½@10; Pearls, 11@11¼; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5.

ALE—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $3 per bbl, half do, $4,50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5. India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5,50 for half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2,50 for half do.

APPLES—The demand is steadily increasing, but the same is true of the receipts, hence there is no quotable advance in prices; quotations may be fairly given at $2@2,50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50 cts per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS—$2,25@2,75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 8½ per bbl. or 4¾ to 4¾c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts are again increasing, and while prices, especially for the best grades, are still maintained, the market is working easier; prime to choice, 28@28; solid packed, 12@15; grease butter, 8@10.

BROOM CORN—There is some little inquiry, mainly for small lots, and prices are quiet and unchanged: 6@7 cts per lb.

CANDLES—Moulds, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 23¼@23½ for round lots, and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CIDER—The arrivals continue light, but the supply seems to be fully equal to the demand, and prices are nominal at $5,50@6,50 per bbl as to quality.

CHESTNUTS—Dull: $3.00@3,50.

CHEESE—The receipts have been liberal within the past few weeks, and the stock in this market at present must be larger than it has been during the year; the inquiry is mainly for the standard brands of Goshen, which we continue to quote at 16½@17 cts.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl, common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

COTTON YARNS, ETC., ETC.—White Carpet Chain, 36; Colored do., 43; Cotton Batting, 18; Cotton Twine, 36; Penn Mill, A No. 1, 41; Shearing, 13c per yard; Nonatown, 12½; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine, 11½.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues very meagre, while prices are nominally unchanged; Apples, 4@6 cts; Peaches, prime halves, 7@8 cts. Blackberries, 12@13 cts.

EGGS—The arrivals are increasing, and the market in consequence is easier; prices, however, are unchanged. Fresh, 32 cts: limed, 25 @30.

FISH—Following quotations are for full peights: Bay Mackeral No. 1, $18 per bbl. Shore No. 1, $20; do. No. 1, extra, $22; Mess No. 1, $25; extra No. 1, $27; Mess No. 2, $14; No. 2, $12; No. 3 large, $10. White Fish, $6. Trout, $5. Lake Herring, $3. Medium Cod, 6c per lb, large cod, 7 cents.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—The market is moderately active, but there is no change whatever to note in prices. We continue to quote spring wheat at $7,50@8—the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $8,00@8,50 for fair to choice red winters. Fine Flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN—The Grain trade is picking up though it is by no means brisk—there is still plenty of room for improvement. Wheat is quiet and nominally unchanged; $1,60@1,65 for fair to prime red; $1,70@1,75 for amber, and $1,80@1,85 for white. There is some inquiry for white wheat, and it is very scarce, hence, it is bringing 12 to 15 cents per bushel more than red. There is but a limited demand for Oats, yet while the market is quoted dull and without any material change, 38 to 40c—the arrivals have been light for several weeks, and stocks must of necessity be somewhat reduced. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged; sales at 55 cents on track, and 57 in elevator. New Ear Corn is still quoted at 48 to 50c. Rye is quiet and nominal at 80c—there is but little inquiry for it. Barley is also quiet and may be quoted at 80 to 85 for fair to good, and 90 for prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio Coffee has advanced one cent per lb. at the point of purchase, as noted per Rio telegram received to-day, and doubtless the importing trade in this country will advance their views, to-morrow, correspondingly. The Rio telegram dated Rio, Nov. 6, is as follows: "Purchase, 63,000 bags; stock, 90,000; daily receipts, 6,400; price 8⅝500; exchange, 26¾." Other descriptions of Coffee, such as Santos, Maracaibo, etc, etc, are lower, but will likely move up in sympathy with Rio. A stringent money market may keep prices down. Java firm. Sugars—The market on the seaboard is so unsettled that it is impossible to obtain any decided views. We rather incline to the opinion, from what we can learn, that Sugars will do better in a few days though prices to-day are off 5c. Refined, with no decline on raw. Rice—Carolina is again higher at Charleston, the latest advices received to-day indicating another advance of ½c per lb. on the better grades. Foreign easy. New Orleans molasses have, after declining 5c at New Orleans, advanced 10c per gallon, and it looks as though they might not be bought as low this year as last.

SUGARS—Granulated, 15½; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¼; Ex. C 12¼; C., 12⅝; Chesepeake Ex. C., 12¼; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—Is in steady demand, and notwithstanding the arrivals are increasing, prices are firm and well maintained; sales of baled, on track, at $27@32, according to quality and condition.

HONEY—Sales 30@35c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 winter strained 78@80 cts, and scarce.

LUMBER—Following are the yard prices Unplaned lumber, Clear, per M. M. $66; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do., $30 third do., $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed inch boards, First common, clear, $70; flooring boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $35; do, on one side, $33; moulded weatherboarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $25; one half inch patent unplaned $20; twelve inch vertical do., $33; odd and yel low pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,60; lath, $4.50.

ONIONS—$2,50@3 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 12@14 cts. per lb; dressed turkeys 17@18c.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, on track, at 70 in bulk; 73@75 cts sacked, and 78@ 80 cts for small lots in store. Sweets scarce and higher; we now quote at $4@5 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11; Short Rib Sides, 11½; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 17½c; Dried Beef, 18 c. Lard, in tierces, 9¾c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 12c. Mess Pork, $15,50; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1,95 per bushel.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 95@95 cts. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 25, 1872.

Crude continues dull and weak, and, as compared with Saturday, prices have gone still lower; $1,10@1,15 per bbl at Parkers. Refined is firm but quiet; 27 delivered in Philadelphia, and 23½ free on cars here. It is stated, on good authority, that the stock of refined at the four leading foreign ports is about 150,000 barrels less than at this time last year; hence, an increased demand is anticipated, and the indications are that prices will be maintained. Exporters have been holding off for several weeks, but there has been no decline, and, furthermore, it is not likely that there will be.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 100 bbls to William King Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros., 246 bbls. to Wardeu, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, F & Co. 918 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., 307 bbls to Warden, Frew & & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew Co., 681 bbls to Warden, Frew Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros., 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros., 250 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co. 256 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., 274 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 275 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 361 bbls to Waring & King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & W. 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co. 268 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co. 256 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co. 149 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co. 46 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co. 264 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co. 261 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Total.....5452

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eagle O W; acct, G. Ober	296
Pain, Abbott & T O W, acct. T. P. Miller..	80
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	154
Citizens O W, acct. Tack & M	201
Riverside O W, acct. H. McKelvy	156
Penn O W, acct. Stevenson	469
Hutchinson O W, acct. H. McKelvy	155
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	80
Total	2289

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloom.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace, o	34
Wilson G & Co, o	2
Shoenberger & Co, o	10
Total	46

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Everson G & Co, m	7
Nimick & Co, b	2
Lewis O & P, m	2
Total	23

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Wm. Clark & Co, m	3
Lewis O & B, m	5
Total	11

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter, m	1
Total	3

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co, m	1
Total	7

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 25.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 63c. Oats quiet; white 44c. Rye steady at 96@98c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $16.00. Bulk sides, clear rib 7¾c; shoulders 5¼c. Bacon and hams unchanged. Lard 8¼c. Western butter; choice roll scarce, wanted at 27c. Whisky quiet at 97c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 25—6 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92¾; American securities, 5-20s of '65, 91; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 97¼; new 5s, 88¼; Erie 41¼. Tallow 48s 9d.

PARIS, November 25.—Rentes 52f 75c. The specie of the Bank of France has decreased 500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10¼d; sales of 14,000 bales, including for speculation and export, 4,000 bales; middling upland, December and January 9⅝d; shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour 31s. Corn 29s. Cheese 65s. Cumberland pork 76s. Bacon 39s; short rib middles 36s 9d. Petroleum 1s@1s 1¼d. Linseed oil £35 35s. Turpentine 44s.

ANTWERP, November 25.—Petroleum: refined 54f.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Cotton in good export demand, with a steady market, middling upland 19¼c; sales of futures 20,700 bales; November 18 3-16@18½c; December 18 15-16@19c; January 19 5-8@19c; February 19¾@19 3 16c; March 19¼@19⅝c; April 19¾@ May 19¾@19 15-16c. Flour moderately active; white wheat extra $7,90@8,65; extra Ohio $7@ 8,25; St. Louis $7,10@11. Rye flour firmer at $4,80@5,60. Whisky is not quoted. Wheat at 93¾@94c. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 3 Spring $1,45@1,47½; No. 2 do $1,47@1,50. Rye firm; western 86c afloat. Barley dull. Malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; steamer western mixed 63c; sail 63¼@64c. Oats quiet; white 52@55c; black western 48@49c; State 49@57c. Eggs firm; western 34@35c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 9¾@10¼c. Coffee firm. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 80@ 85c. Petroleum: crude 14c; refined 27@27¼c. Turpentine 62@62½c. Mess pork dull at $16,00. Beef quiet; new extra mess $12,00@13,00. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; middles more active; long and short clear January and February 7¾c. Lard weak; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@ 8¾c; city 8¾@8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Total beeves, 10,800, or 2,000 more than previous week; for today 157 cars at Communipaw, viz., 44 at Jersey, 113 at Forty-second street, and 65 at Weehawken, making 6,400 against 4,900 last Monday. Very many poor State cattle arriving and selling at 7@10c for cows, oxen, stags and heifers; fat cattle not plenty, and prime sell at 13¼@14c; Texans at 8¾@9¼c. Trade slow and stock not all selling; the decline is about ½c on some lots; 5 cars fat 8¾ cwt., Illinois, 12@14c; 5 cars Kentucky 7¾ cwt., 11¾@12c; 25 cars Texans, 6 cwt., 8¾@9c; 2 cars Missouri, 6¼ cwt, 11½c; there were rising 2,800 Texans last week, and 1,500 from New York, with only 100 from Kentucky; close unfavorable, the demand turning on poultry which was plenty and cheap. Sheep: 28,000 total, or about the same as last week; 15,000 to day; trade slow and all save choice are ¼ lower, 9 cars poor 90 lb Ohio sheep selling at 5c; 4 cars 74 lb 5½c; 1 car culls $3 each; 1 car 87 lbs 6c; 1 car fat of 98 lbs 6¾c; 1 car of extra 112 lbs, at 7¼c. Lambs dull at 6c for poor, of 58 lbs state; 7½c for one car of 74 lbs fat Canadas. Hogs for newly dressed, 6,000, against 57,805 previous week. There were 130 cars today, and while 4 cars live sold at 4¾c, and others at 4¾c, dressed were very slow, at 5c for 300 lbs; 5½c for 250 lbs; 5¾c for 200 lbs; 6¼c for 160 lbs, and 6¾ for light 120 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Beeves very dull this week; market in favor of buyers; choice Pennsylvania and western steers $8,75; extra $7@8; fair to good $6@6,50; common $4@ 5 per cwt. Sheep unchanged at 5@6½c per lb. Hogs dull at $6@6,75. Sales: 4,000 beeves, 12,000 sheep; 5,331 hogs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—Cotton quiet; middling 18¾@19c. Flour firm and in fair demand at $7,25@7,50. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1,47@1,55. Corn firm; old 42@43c. Rye steady with a moderate demand at 67@70c. Oats steady at 27@33c. Barley dull but unchanged. Groceries quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $12,75@13. Lard dull; steam 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 8¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders 5¼c; clear sides 9¾c. Green meats quiet; shoulders 3¾c; sides 5¼c. Hogs steady with a moderate demand at $4,00@4,10; latter outside rates bulk; sales at $4,05@4,12. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—Flour firm and in fair demand for best brands; superfine $4,50@ 5,00. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 30¾c. Wheat in good demand; but little offering. No. 1 spring $1,25; winter firm; No 3 red $1,68. Oats firm; No. 2 23½c. Barley quiet; No. 1 44c. Rye held higher; No. 2 57@ 60c. Whisky steady at 90c. Mess pork quiet at $13,00. Dry salt meats steady with a good demand; packed shoulders 4¼c; clear sides 6¾c Bacon: only a very small order trade. Lard unchanged. Hogs active and higher at $3,70@4,10. Cattle unchanged at $5@6,00 for good to choice.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak and lower; No. 2 spring $1,10; No. 3, $1,00½; rejected 85c Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 22c; rejected 21c. Rye firm at 42@43c. Barley dull; No. 2, 56c. Barley firm; fall No. 2, 62¼@63¾c. Provisions in fair demand at lower rates. Mess pork steady at $13,00@13,25. Lard in fair demand at 7¼@7½c. Green meats in fair demand at lower rates; hams 7@7½c; shoulders 3¾@3¾c. Bulk meats from 15 to 25 days old are quoted: shoulders 4½c; long clear 6¾@6¾c. Whisky dull and prices a shade lower at 88½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Business is as good as can be expected at this late period of the season, and there is a fair distribution of goods by commission

HOME NEWS.

Mince Meat prepared by ourselves put up in stone jars for family use. Jacob Hubley & Co., Library Building.

Letters Held for Postage.—Mrs. Kate Fry, Youngstown, Pa., 3c; Mrs. F. C. Fegethoff, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Lyda A. Johnson, Washington, Pa., 3c; Miss Rose Wheeler, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Capt. Daniel Moor, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c; M. Krysczel, Fostoria, Ohio, 3c; Moses Shoffner, Warsau, Ohio, 3c; Mr. Bancroft, Kittaning, Pa., 1c.

The following clipped from the *Providence Journal* in noticing the losses of the insurance companies of that city by the Boston fire, would well apply to this locality. "It would be a great public benefit if some of our insurance companies could largely increase their capital. We should have, here, one or two companies, like those great ones in Hartford, whose assets are reckoned by millions, and which go through such fires as Chicago and Boston like Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego."

Trunks Robbed.

Two young men who board on Arch street, Allegheny, discovered on last Saturday morning, that their trunks had been broken open and robbed of their watches, revolvers, some jewelry and a small sum of money. Two boarders left suddenly the night of the robbery, and they are strongly suspected of having committed the theft.

South Side Incendiary.

Last evening a partial hearing was had before Deputy Mayor Barker, in the South Side incendiary case. It will be remembered that the barn of John Rothe was set on fire, and a man named Weber, who had boarded with Rothe, was charged with the incendiarism. After a partial hearing last evening, Weber was committed to jail in default of bail, for a further hearing next Thursday.

An Irate Step Father.

Before Deputy Mayor Barker, of the South Side, Mrs. Mary Kahler made an information last evening, against her husband, John Kahler, charging him with assault and battery upon her son, John Burns, sixteen years of age, and a step son of the defendant. The deponent alleged that the defendant drove his step son from the bed and out of the house last evening, without giving him time to to make his toilet. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. K.

Shot in the Leg.

Last Sunday evening, seven rough looking characters entered the vineyard of Mr. John Voegtley, on Spring Hill, Reserve township, and commenced destroying the vines, and acting in a very disorderly manner. One of the employees of Mr. Voegtley, named Barnard Miller, noticed the men, and went into the vineyard and succeeded, with a good deal of trouble, in driving them off. As they were leaving one of the men turned and fired three shots at Mr. Miller, one of which took effect in his leg, and caused a very serious wound. There have as yet been no arrests made.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending November 24:

Delirum tremens, 1; intemperance, 1; accident, 2; accident by burn, 1; appoplexy, cerebral, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 3; congestion of brain, 1; diphtheria, 2; debility, 1; disease of the heart, 2; disease of the liver, 1; dropsy, general, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, scarlet, 1; fever, typhoid, 3;inflamation of the bowels, 1; inflamation of the meninjetis, 1; inflamation of the lungs, 1; inflamation of the peritoneum, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 1; suicide, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 5. Of the above there were under 1 year, 14; 1 to 2, 10; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1. Males, 25; females, 21; white, 43; colored, 3; total, 46.

A Beautiful Specimen.

Passing up Fifth avenue yesterday, our attention was attracted to the elegant show window of Messrs. Boyd & Murray, No. 18,—the well known picture dealers and frame makers—which in addition to its collection of chromos, paintings, and other works of art, contained a magnificent specimen of the new and popular style of inlaid walnut mantels, which are made a specialty by this firm, and which are now so generally admired. The mantel in question is one of the prettiest designs we ever saw, and the beautiful inlaid work and corresponding gilding, making it really a gem in its way. It is surmounted by a fine pier glass, which completes the outfit for a parlor or sitting room, and forms an ornament which would not be out of place in a palace. We have rarely seen a piece of workmanship that presented a more attractive appearance or gave better evidence of the skill and taste of our workmen. The specimen attracted general attention from the throngs which pass up and down the thoroughfare, and the window, was generally as much thronged as though it contained the finest paint ng. These mantels are becoming as popular here as in the east, and certainly if such perfection can be attained always in their manufacture, as the specimen now in the window of Boyd & Murray, we do not wonder that they have come rapidly into favor. Any of our readers who can appreciate excellence in such delicate work should take a look in at the mantel before it is taken away.

Temperance Alliance.

At the meeting of the Alliance in their rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, this city, yesterday, November 25th, at 11 A. M., further arrangements were made for the State Temperance Convention, which will be held in this city on Tuesday, December 10th, for the purpose of memoralizing the Constitutional Convention on the subject of prohibition. An Entertainment Committee was appointed whose duty it will be to make ample arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates that will attend the Convention. The committee—Rev. J. D. Herr, Rev. W. J. Reid, Rev. J. W. McKeever, Rev. G. W. Cranage and Rev. P. S. Jennings. A committee consisting of Rev. Mr. Phipps and Rev. J. S. Sands will procure a suitable and also central locality for holding the Convention, of which due notice will be given in all the papers.

It is also earnestly requested that persons who can accommodate any delegates will report to the Alliance how many they can accommodate, at as early a date as possible. The rooms of the Alliance will be the headquarters of all committees. Also, any persons desiring information of any kind concerning the Convention will please call at the rooms, on the corner of Penn and Sixth streets, over the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

All auxiliary societies and Temperance Lodges are requested to elect three delegates to this Convention. The Monongahela Valley District of Good Templars are taking an active and earnest part in this Convention. Another meeting of the Alliance will be held on next Monday at 11 A. M., to which all are earnestly invited.

MORE LIGHT.

A Strike at the Pittsburgh Gas Works—Tallow Dips Brought into Requisition.

On Saturday evening some misunderstanding occurred at the Works of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, which resulted in a strike yesterday morning, and sixty-four men left the works. The difficulty originated in the action of the Board of Managers, who discharged several of the night hands, in the interest of economy. The dim lights in the early part of the evening informed everybody that something was wrong, towards nine o'clock the light was so poor that the ancient "tallow dips" had to be resorted to. Later in the evening, after midnight, however, the gas was much better, though that may be accounted for by the fact of many burners in the private houses being turned off. It is hoped that the matter may be satisfactorily arranged before the sun sets again, or Pittsburgh will be left darker than her normal condition when surrounded by her cloud of smoke.

BOLD CRIMINALS.

Two Men Arrested for Firing into a Railroad Train.—One Passenger Injured.

Two men were arrested in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, charged with the serious offence of firing into a passenger train on the West Penn Railroad. The particulars of the affair as related by Mr. C. Ludwick, the conductor on the train which was fired into, are about as follows: Yesterday afternoon, as the train was about two miles from Freeport, coming towards Allegheny, five shots were fired through the windows of the cars, and although none of the passengers were struck by the balls, one of them was severely wounded in the face by a piece of broken glass. The conductor immediately stopped the train and arrested two men who were standing on the side of the track, and whom the conductor suspected of having done the shooting. A telegram was sent to Mayor Callow, notifying him of the fact, and asking him to send officers to the train. This was accordingly done, and the two men were placed in the lockup. They gave their names as Donald Cameron and E. S. Cain. They denied, however, that they had fired into the train, but said that they were standing by the track waiting to get on the train. They will probably have a hearing this morning.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Destructive Explosion in the Works of the National Tube Company at McKeesport—Loss $20,000.—No One Injured.

About nine o'clock on Sunday morning a terrific explosion occurred at the works of the National Tube Company at McKeesport. The works are located near the depot of the Connellsville Railroad, and the motive power is obtained from steam generated by gas fuel. For the manufacture of the gas a building forty feet high, fifty feet wide, and one hundred feet in length, was used. In this building there was a large heavy iron pipe, seven feet eight inches in diameter, and two hundred and sixty feet long, running from the gas tank or receiver to the furnaces, through which the gas was conveyed to the fires. The works were not in operation, and a larger quantity of gas than usual had collected in the supply pipe. It is the custom to allow a portion of the gas to escape on Sunday, in order to maintain a uniform pressure. For some reason, as it is stated, this was not done, and about nine o'clock a terrific explosion occurred.

The earth for a great distance around the works was shaken by the explosion, and many windows were shattered by the shock. The people were almost panic-stricken by the noise. The large brick stacks connected with the works were leveled to the ground, and different portions of the building wrecked, and the house over the "Producer" set on fire. The flames made considerable progress, but the admirable facilities provided by the company for extinguishing fires were called into requisition, and the flames were prevented from spreading to the main works. The loss is placed at twenty thousand dollars and is fully covered by insurance.

A remarkable fact in connection with the explosion is that no one was injured. The men employed in the works were at breakfast in the boarding house, which is situated about one hundred yards from the scene of the explosion, and the force of the explosion was directed in the opposite direction.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

A Batch of Petitions and Resolutions—The Membership of Council to be Re-arranged—Proposition to Increase Police Pay—The Paid Fire Department—Something About the Young Contract—Another Touch of Equalization—General Matters of Interest.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, November 25, 1872, in their chambers Municipal Hall.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, by President Gross, the following members being present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Acdale, Atterbury, Atkinson, R. Brown, G. Brown, Burgwin, Chambers, Chalmers, Darling, Donnelly, Doyle, Duncan, Fetterman, Foster, Jr., Fulton, Haines, Joseph Hays, Herron, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kline, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McClurg, McDonald, McKee, Morrow, Murray, Moutooth, Neely, Jacob, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Riddell, Scully, Schultz, Schmidt, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Wainwright, Wilson, Zern, President Gross.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

PETITIONERS, ETC.

Mr. SHIPTON memorial from Mr. Backofen, in reference to sign post on Smithfield street. Referred to Street Committee with instruction to report ordinance granting privilege. In C. C. objection made and ordinance laid over.

Also, the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be, and is hereby authorized to transfer $1,000 from appropriation 18, Finance Fund, to No. 78 streets; and, also, $8,770.93 fund appropriation No. city property to appropriation No. 7, streets. Passed finally.

Mr. E. P. JONES petition for opening of Thirty-fourth street. Referred to Street Committee; also, report of viewers on opening of Harrison street. Approved.

Mr. R. H. SMITH a resolution asking the City Solicitor to examine all laws in reference to lighting gas lamps, with a view of ascertaining if it was not the duty of the Gas Company to make arrangements to light them.

Mr. RIDDELL petition of Mr. B. Conway for privilege to erect iron ciststable on 46th street. Refund to Committee on building Committee.

Mr. J. H. JONES petition from citizens in Eighteenth ward, asking for change of place of holding elections. Received and filed; also, ordinance authorizing the change so as to have all of the election hereafter held in the school house. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. AIKEN, petition from Janesville Lumber Co., asking for privilege to erect a small frame building in their yard on Ross street. Petition filed and ordinance accompanying read three times and passed under a suspension of rules. C. C. concurred.

Mr. LITTELL, ordinance for a bridge over run on Spencer avenue. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. BURGWIN, an ordinance repeating an ordinance providing for the equalization of valuation of taxable property.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to refer to the Road Committee.

Mr. MCCARTNEY moved to amend by referring to Ordinance Committee.

The ordinance was laid over under the rule which cuts off all debate in the presentation of business from the wards in regular order.

Mr. GEO. K. BROWN, resolution instructing Street Committee to appoint Street Commissioners for the South Side until February 1873.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to amend to fix the time until the next regular election of city officers.

The resolution as amended was passed finally under suspension of rules. C. C. laid on table.

CARSON STREET IMPOVEMENT.

Mr. FOSTER, petition and ordinance for improvement of Carson street, under provisions of Penn avenue act.

The gentleman moved the final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. RIDDELL opposed the ordinance. He was in favor of all possible improvements on the South Side, but he thought the matter should be referred to the City Solicitor to see if all the provisions of the act had been complied with and to see if the South Side districts came under that law.

Mr. PHILLIP'S said there never had been any trouble heretofore under that Penn avenue act. He though it wrong now to refuse the South Side. It was as much of a part of the city as any other section.

Messrs. BURGWIN and LLOYD, held to the same view.

The rules were then suspended and the ordinance read finally and passed.

Mr. RIDDELL desired to have his vote recorded against the ordinance at its present stage. He though there was a nice question to be decided.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. PEILLIP'S, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a communication from the Controller setting forth that Mr. Hanna had fon $1,000 compromise bonds, that by some mistake had been issued without the Mayor's signature. He wanted the mistake righted, and a resolution authorizing issue of four new, 4 per cent. bonds to replace the same. The resolution was passed finally under a suspension of rules.

Also, a resolution authorizing the issue of a new $1,000 bond, to replace one held by Mr. Rushrod Johnson, of Philadelphia, from which the coupon had been detached. Resolution passed finally under a suspension of rules.

Mr. MCKEE, ordinance providing for the division of the South Side into three districts for street purposes, with a street commissionr for each. The gentleman moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of two from Select and three from Common Council. Messrs. McKee and Fetterman appointed on the part of C. C. concurred. No committee announced.

Mr. DARLING, resolution providing for the regulation of all grades and streets and alleys in Thirty-fifth ward. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. MORROW, petition for gas lamp on Ann street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. HUNTER, petition of A. Hartupee, for track from Liberty street to his foundry on second avenue.

Petition accepted and an accompanying ordinance read three times and passed under a suspension of rules.

COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

Mr. LLOYD, from the Water Committee presented a report for the month of October, showing expenses of $7,776.28. Received and filed.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT from the Market Committee, presented the report for October, showing $4,308.23 receipts, and $754.11 expenditures. Received and filed.

Mr. SHIPTON a report from the Committee on Gas lighting, recommending an erection of sundry lamps. Received and lamps ordered.

Mr. BURGUIN, petition for grading Sylvan avenue from Main street to Second avenue. Referred to Road Committee.

OLD BUSINESS

from Common Council was taken up and concurrences had as follows: In passing finally ordinance granting Samuel Duff privilege to erect an iron-clad; passing finally ordinance for sewer on Snowden alley; also one for sewer on Detatur street; also one for pipe sewer on Chislett alley; accepting report of Street Committee; passing finally ordinance for grading and paving Chislett alley; passing finally ordinance granting C. H. Armstrong right to erect iron-clad; passing resolution directing the city Controller to locate line of Brownsville road; in appointing committee on ordinance granting Laughlin & Co. to lay a switch track on Second avenue, S. C. appointed Messrs. Scully & Chambers.

Objection was made to report of viewers on widening of Strawberry alley, and it was laid over.

Approving assessment for Exchange alley sewer and Thirty-third street sewer.

The matter of the resolution authorizing warrants to John King and Wm. Addis for construction of certain board walks,—to which objection had been made—came up again for final disposition.

Mr. E. P. JONES said the Road Committe had consulted the City Solicitor and had said the city was liable.

The resolution was then passed finally under a suspension of rules.

The ordinance repealing the ordinance for the division of the Seventeenth ward came in from Common Council.

Mr. AIKEN moved to non-concur.

After some discussion the ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance for grading and paving of Hemlock alley was called up. Passed finally in C. C. S. C. passed finally.

The ordinance in reference to changing grade of Twenty-ninth street was called up, and in accordance with C. C.'s request a Committee of Conference was appointed. Messrs. Ahl and Liddell appointed for S. C.

Mr. FETTERMAN, resolution for regulation of width and grade of Lincoln avenue; also resolution for regulation of grades and widths of streets and alleys in Thirty-second ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also ordinance for macadamizing of Lincoln avenue. Laid over as no petition accompanied.

Also ordinances for opening of Piermont and Virginia streets, read three times and passed finally under a suspension of rules.

Mr. AIKEN called up his resolution and draft of an act of Assembly in reference to number of members of Councils and moved the reference of the papers to the Special Committee on the subject. Carried.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER.....President.
H. M. MASTER.....Clerk.

At a quarter past two o'clock President Oliver called this bra nch to order. Present:

Messrs. Allen, Arthurs, Arnholt, Arensberg, Barr, Barker, Baum, Beyer, Bindley, Boyd, Bryce, Campbell, Carroll, Cohen, Darlington, Deitrich, Duff, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Foley, Frauens, Fulton, Gallsath, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, Hays, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Koverman, Kurtz, Laughran, Liebler, Lowrey, Mattern, Maple, Meyer, Moffit, Jos. Moore, John Moore, Morgan, Mosely, McCandless, McConway, Neeson, Negley, Oberheldman, Pender, Raible, Rahauser, Richards, Rolfe, Rush, Semple, Sneathen, Spreyer, Trautman, Verner, Watson, West, Wilbert, Williams, Woolslayer, Pres't. Oliver.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting on motion was dispensed with.

SWORN IN.

Mr. M. FRAUENS, member elect of the 27th ward, who was present for the first time, was called up and took the oath of office.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ARTHURS, by permission out of order, presented the report of the Special Committee on repairing of Smithfield street setting forth that the improvement was of a local character, and should be paid for by the property owners abutting. Referred to Street Committee. Also reports of viewers of assessments for sewer on 36th street and sewer on Exchange alley, both of which were approved. Also report of viewers on widening of Strawberry alley. Approved.

PETITION, ETC.

Mr. MOFFITT presented a petition from the citizens on Boyd's Hill, asking for police to protect them from the roughs infesting the locality. Referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. KERR petition for gas lamps. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. ARTHURS petition for sewer on Fifth avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. ARENSBERG, petition for a change of grade of Banks street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. ARENSBERG, petition for payment of a bill of John King for the construction of a board walk in the Sixteenth ward in 1869. The bill, amounting to $98.43, was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

MEMBERSHIP TO BE FIXED.

Mr. MCCANDLESS offered a resolution for a committee of five in connection with the Solicitor to be appointed to prepare and report an act of Assembly to regulate the number of members of Common and Select Council, the number to represent the several wards of the city on some equitable basis. Passed. S. C. amended increasing the number to nine. C. C. receded and concurred and appoined Messrs. McCandless, Carrol, Cohen, Evan Jones, and Maple. Not reached again in S. C.

Mr. JOHN MOORE, petition for privilege to erect frame shed in Seventeenth ward. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. BAUM, resolution asking for weigh scales in the Twentieth ward. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS,

was then taken up.

Resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee consisting of South Side members to confer with the Police Committee to ascertain the number of police necessary for the South Side. In S. C. passed. C. C. concurred. Messrs. Hays, Maple, Laughran and Oberheldman appointed on behalf of Common Council, not reached in S. C.

An ordinance grading of sylvan avenue extention from Sylvan avenue to Hazelwood avenue. S. C. passed. C. C. concurred.

An ordinance grading Greenfield avenue from Hazelwood avenue to Monongahela river. S. C. passed. C. C. concurred.

THE YOUNG CONTRACT.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported the following: That they have had before them the claims of W. W. Young for re-grading and repaving of Forty-fourth street, and that the grading and paving of said street was ordered by the Street Committee of 1870 without any authority. The Street Committee of that time is deserving of censure. They recommend, however, that as the city has suffered no loss, and that the work was a necessity, that the city pay the claim.

Mr. EVAN JONES said that the Street Committee should not be censured, as they only did their duty, as the work had to be done.

Mr. NEGLEY replied that the Retrenchment and Reform Committee did not censure the individuals of the Street Committee, but the action of the Committee. He was sorry that anything in their party on Ross street. Petition filed and ordinance accompanying read three times and passed under a suspension of rules. C. C. concurred.

Mr. LITTELL, ordinance for a bridge over run on Spencer avenue. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. BURGWIN, an ordinance repeating an ordinance providing for the equalization of valuation of taxable property.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to refer to the Road Committee.

Mr. MCCARTNEY moved to amend by referring to Ordinance Committee.

The ordinance was laid over under the rule which cuts off all debate in the presentation of business from the wards in regular order.

Mr. GEO. K. BROWN, resolution instructing Street Committee to appoint Street Commissioners for the South Side until February 1873.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to amend to fix the time until the next regular election of city officers.

The resolution as amended was passed finally under suspension of rules. C. C. laid on table.

CARSON STREET IMPOVEMENT.

Mr. FOSTER, petition and ordinance for improvement of Carson street, under provisions of Penn avenue act.

The gentleman moved the final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. RIDDELL opposed the ordinance. He was in favor of all possible improvements on the South Side, but he thought the matter should be referred to the City Solicitor to see if all the provisions of the act had been complied with and to see if the South Side districts came under that law.

Mr. PHILLIP'S said there never had been any trouble heretofore under that Penn avenue act. He though it wrong now to refuse the South Side. It was as much of a part of the city as any other section.

Messrs. BURGWIN and LLOYD, held to the same view.

The rules were then suspended and the ordinance read finally and passed.

Mr. RIDDELL desired to have his vote recorded against the ordinance at its present stage. He though there was a nice question to be decided.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. PEILLIP'S, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a communication from the Controller setting forth that Mr. Hanna had fon $1,000 compromise bonds, that by some mistake had been issued without the Mayor's signature. He wanted the mistake righted, and a resolution authorizing issue of four new, 4 per cent. bonds to replace the same. The resolution was passed finally under a suspension of rules.

Also, a resolution authorizing the issue of a new $1,000 bond, to replace one held by Mr. Rushrod Johnson, of Philadelphia, from which the coupon had been detached. Resolution passed finally under a suspension of rules.

Mr. MCKEE, ordinance providing for the division of the South Side into three districts for street purposes, with a street commissionr for each. The gentleman moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of two from Select and three from Common Council. Messrs. McKee and Fetterman appointed on the part of C. C. concurred. No committee announced.

Mr. DARLING, resolution providing for the regulation of all grades and streets and alleys in Thirty-fifth ward. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. MORROW, petition for gas lamp on Ann street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. HUNTER, petition of A. Hartupee, for track from Liberty street to his foundry on second avenue.

Petition accepted and an accompanying ordinance read three times and passed under a suspension of rules.

COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

Mr. LLOYD, from the Water Committee presented a report for the month of October, showing expenses of $7,776.28. Received and filed.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT from the Market Committee, presented the report for October, showing $4,308.23 receipts, and $754.11 expenditures. Received and filed.

Mr. SHIPTON a report from the Committee on Gas lighting, recommending an erection of sundry lamps. Received and lamps ordered.

Mr. BURGUIN, petition for grading Sylvan avenue from Main street to Second avenue. Referred to Road Committee.

OLD BUSINESS

from Common Council was taken up and concurrences had as follows: In passing finally ordinance granting Samuel Duff privilege to erect an iron-clad; passing finally ordinance for sewer on Snowden alley; also one for sewer on Detatur street; also one for pipe sewer on Chislett alley; accepting report of Street Committee; passing finally ordinance for grading and paving Chislett alley; passing finally ordinance granting C. H. Armstrong right to erect iron-clad; passing resolution directing the city Controller to locate line of Brownsville road; in appointing committee on ordinance granting Laughlin & Co. to lay a switch track on Second avenue, S. C. appointed Messrs. Scully & Chambers.

Objection was made to report of viewers on widening of Strawberry alley, and it was laid over.

Approving assessment for Exchange alley sewer and Thirty-third street sewer.

The matter of the resolution authorizing warrants to John King and Wm. Addis for construction of certain board walks,—to which objection had been made—came up again for final disposition.

Mr. E. P. JONES said the Road Committe had consulted the City Solicitor and had said the city was liable.

The resolution was then passed finally under a suspension of rules.

The ordinance repealing the ordinance for the division of the Seventeenth ward came in from Common Council.

Mr. AIKEN moved to non-concur.

After some discussion the ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance for grading and paving of Hemlock alley was called up. Passed finally in C. C. S. C. passed finally.

The ordinance in reference to changing grade of Twenty-ninth street was called up, and in accordance with C. C.'s request a Committee of Conference was appointed. Messrs. Ahl and Liddell appointed for S. C.

Mr. FETTERMAN, resolution for regulation of width and grade of Lincoln avenue; also resolution for regulation of grades and widths of streets and alleys in Thirty-second ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also ordinance for macadamizing of Lincoln avenue. Laid over as no petition accompanied.

Also ordinances for opening of Piermont and Virginia streets, read three times and passed finally under a suspension of rules.

Mr. AIKEN called up his resolution and draft of an act of Assembly in reference to number of members of Councils and moved the reference of the papers to the Special Committee on the subject. Carried.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER.....President.
H. M. MASTER.....Clerk.

At a quarter past two o'clock President Oliver called this bra nch to order. Present:

Messrs. Allen, Arthurs, Arnholt, Arensberg, Barr, Barker, Baum, Beyer, Bindley, Boyd, Bryce, Campbell, Carroll, Cohen, Darlington, Deitrich, Duff, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Foley, Frauens, Fulton, Gallsath, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, Hays, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Koverman, Kurtz, Laughran, Liebler, Lowrey, Mattern, Maple, Meyer, Moffit, Jos. Moore, John Moore, Morgan, Mosely, McCandless, McConway, Neeson, Negley, Oberheldman, Pender, Raible, Rahauser, Richards, Rolfe, Rush, Semple, Sneathen, Spreyer, Trautman, Verner, Watson, West, Wilbert, Williams, Woolslayer, Pres't. Oliver.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting on motion was dispensed with.

SWORN IN.

Mr. M. FRAUENS, member elect of the 27th ward, who was present for the first time, was called up and took the oath of office.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ARTHURS, by permission out of order, presented the report of the Special Committee on repairing of Smithfield street setting forth that the improvement was of a local character, and should be paid for by the property owners abutting. Referred to Street Committee. Also reports of viewers of assessments for sewer on 36th street and sewer on Exchange alley, both of which were approved. Also report of viewers on widening of Strawberry alley. Approved.

PETITION, ETC.

Mr. MOFFITT presented a petition from the citizens on Boyd's Hill, asking for police to protect them from the roughs infesting the locality. Referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. KERR petition for gas lamps. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. ARTHURS petition for sewer on Fifth avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. ARENSBERG, petition for a change of grade of Banks street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. ARENSBERG, petition for payment of a bill of John King for the construction of a board walk in the Sixteenth ward in 1869. The bill, amounting to $98.43, was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

MEMBERSHIP TO BE FIXED.

Mr. MCCANDLESS offered a resolution for a committee of five in connection with the Solicitor to be appointed to prepare and report an act of Assembly to regulate the number of members of Common and Select Council, the number to represent the several wards of the city on some equitable basis. Passed. S. C. amended increasing the number to nine. C. C. receded and concurred and appoined Messrs. McCandless, Carrol, Cohen, Evan Jones, and Maple. Not reached again in S. C.

Mr. JOHN MOORE, petition for privilege to erect frame shed in Seventeenth ward. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. BAUM, resolution asking for weigh scales in the Twentieth ward. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS,

was then taken up.

Resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee consisting of South Side members to confer with the Police Committee to ascertain the number of police necessary for the South Side. In S. C. passed. C. C. concurred. Messrs. Hays, Maple, Laughran and Oberheldman appointed on behalf of Common Council, not reached in S. C.

An ordinance grading of sylvan avenue extention from Sylvan avenue to Hazelwood avenue. S. C. passed. C. C. concurred.

An ordinance grading Greenfield avenue from Hazelwood avenue to Monongahela river. S. C. passed. C. C. concurred.

THE YOUNG CONTRACT.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported the following: That they have had before them the claims of W. W. Young for re-grading and repaving of Forty-fourth street, and that the grading and paving of said street was ordered by the Street Committee of 1870 without any authority. The Street Committee of that time is deserving of censure. They recommend, however, that as the city has suffered no loss, and that the work was a necessity, that the city pay the claim.

Mr. EVAN JONES said that the Street Committee should not be censured, as they only did their duty, as the work had to be done.

Mr. NEGLEY replied that the Retrenchment and Reform Committee did not censure the individuals of the Street Committee, but the action of the Committee. He was sorry that anything never was an ordinance passed for the grading of that street. The Retrenchment and Reform Committee had made an unanimous report.

Mr. DARLINGTON raised a point of order that the report had already been accepted, and that now nothing was before Council, and discussion was not in order.

An Ordinance for a change of grade of Twenty-ninth street, from Allegheny Valley Railroad to the Allegheny river. In C. C., at a previous meeting passed; S. C. non-concurred and referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to non-concur and ask for Committee of Conference.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved to accede and concur.

Mr. MCCONWAY argued the appointment of a Committee of Conference, and the motion to that effect finally prevailed.

The chair decided the point not well taken, as the acceptance of the report had not been announced.

Mr. WATSON objected to receiving the report as it censured the Street Committee.

Mr. GAZZAM thought the gentlemen from the Sixteenth ward, (Mr. Watson) entirely misunderstood the matter contained in the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. It did not censure the Street Committee, but merely set forth the facts of the case.

After some further discussion the report of the Committee was received and filed.

The Committee also presented the profile of the grade on Forty fourth street.

Mr. JONES moved to refer to the Street Committee. Carried.

INCREASING POLICE PAY.

MR. PENDER offered an ordinance to increase the pay of the police after the first of January, 1873, fifty cents per day, said increase to be in lieu of all clothing now provided by the city.

The ordinance was read once and laid on the table.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FULTON, an ordinance increasing the compensation of all persons employed in the Paid Fire Department except those in the Fire Alarm Telegraph Department fifteen dollars per month, to take effect January 1st, 1873, and to be to them in lieu of clothing. Referred to the Fire Commission to secure their opinion on the subject.

PRESIDENT OLIVER here resigned the chair to Mr. W. B. Negley, who presided during the remainder of the meeting.

Business from the Select Council was then taken up and concurrences had in all matters except following:

THE ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

MR GAZZAM offered a resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee, in connection with the Solicitor, be requested to prepare an Act of Assembly increasing the salary of the City Engineer from one year to three years, the act to be submitted to the Councils for their approval before passed by the Legislature. Passed.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Mr. EVAN JONES gave notice that at the next meeting he would offer an ordinance, requiring the City Solicitor to have his office in the city building so that he might be accessible during business hours, and increasing his salary accordingly.

Adjourned.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORKERS.

Pastors' and Superintendents' Social.

A Pastors' and Superintendents' Social was held last evening in the rooms of the Christain Temperance Alliance, commencing at 6 o'clock. The meeting was gotten up under the auspices of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, and was a great success. Seldom has been together such an array of earnest ministers and live Sabbath School workers. Almost all the schools in the county were represented. Thomas Bakewell, Chairman of the Executive Committee occupied the chair and conducted the exercises.

The exercises were introduced by singing an Anthem by the choir of the First Baptist Church. The opening prayer was made by Rev. S. M. Vernon, of Christ's Methodist Episcopal Church, Penn street.

The address of welcome was made by Rev. J. D. Herr, of the Baptist Church. After some further singing by the choir the assembly adjourned to the adjoining room and had a social chat over a dish of oysters and a good cup of coffee.

After supper the first subject of discussion was taken up namely, "How are we to increase the interest of the Sabbath School cause in Allegheny county?" J. D. Carlisle, Esq., made the opening address and was followed in three minute speeches by several members.

The next subject was "The utility of Sabbath School Institutes." Opened by Rev. S. F. Scovel, and then thrown open for voluntary remarks.

"Where shall we hold Institutes next winter" was the next subject discussed, and was opened by the Corresponding Secretary, T. J. Gillespie, Esq. General remarks were then made on the subject, after which the Doxology was sung and this deeply interesting meeting dismissed with benediction by Rev. S. B. Reed.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—There was a very large attendance at the Opera House last night on the occasion of the thrilling romance, "Ambition," with Mr. Joseph Proctor leading in the splendid character of "Ethelwold," and the accomplished Mrs. Elsler as Catharine Howard. The great historical play was put upon the stage in a fine manner, and the acting throughout was very creditable. Thus far Mr. Proctor's engagement has been, pecuniarily and otherwise, a great success, and most deservedly so, as there are few more pleasing and powerful tragedians in the country. To-night a splendid bill will be presented with the full support of the talented stock company of the Opera House. On Thanksgiving afternoon a holiday matinee will be held, when a rare feast of enjoyment will be offered.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A full house assembled to welcome the Abbott Pantomime Troupe. Abbott, as clown, met his usual warm reception. Kralfs, in their dances, gathered fresh laurels. The In Brothers and their Musical Rock, and the justly celebrated Gratz Family in their Cat Duet, gave Humpty Dumpty a new face, well worthy a visit to all who wish to pass a pleasant evening.

FRED. AIMS'.—Sheridan and Mack, said to be the leaders of character song and dance men, appeared at this house last night, and on giving their "Little Fraud" were repeatedly encored. Mulligan, Rice and Ralph, in their humorous eccentricities, excited roars of laughter. Taking the company this week, as a whole, they are good and deserve patronage.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Maggie Nichols the Dashing Queen of the slack wire, Baby Benson, the smallest and best dancer in the country, and Miss Jennie Benson, are the new faces at this popular place of amusement this week. They also appear at the matinee on Thanksgiving.

MASONIC HALL.—Professor McAllister had a be in keeping with the spirit of the meeting to tender a vote of thanks to Mr. A. F. Marthens for his noble action in urging the throwing open of the schools to colored children.

A motion to that effect was made and seconded.

Mr. Joseph Mahoney said he was not prepared to vote for that motion. He was not prepared to thank a man for doing his duty. He was not sure that the gentleman's action was not taked from some sinister motive.

Mr. Caperton thought the motion was hardly in order, as there were others on the Board who were also friends of the colored people.

The motion was laid on the table.

The Chairman then suggested that a collection be taken up to assist Mr. Caperton in "putting the matter through Court," a suggestion which was responded to quite liberally, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

"Song Echo," by H. S. Perkins. A collection of Songs, Duets, Trios, and Sacred Pieces, suitable for public schools, juvenile classes, seminaries, and the home circle.

Price 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 19 Sixth avenue.

Full assortment of Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., constantly on hand.

Choice Flavors of caramels and taffies at Hubley's Library Building

Loved Harp, Romanza, composed expressly for Sig. Marrio, by H. Millard, price 50c. Copies for sale by Charlotte Blume, 19 Sixth avenue, sole agent for Knabe & Co.'s and Haines Bro.'s Pianos.

"MIXED SCHOOLS."

The Question Among the Colored People—What They Propose to do About it—An Expression of Their Views—Talk of Legal Remedies—They Claim All Their Rights Before the Law"—The Whole Matter to be Contested Through the Courts—The Meeting Last Night.

Last evening, pursuant to public notice, a meeting